PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,249—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	7913	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A.W. Adamson	30th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	16th Mar. 1898
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Friday. 19th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	Tuesday. 12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th March, 1898, at 2, p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on 19th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 17th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo.	3,685	31st March 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, March, 3, 1898.

INDIGESTION & DYSPEPSIA

Sap the Sources of Life and kill all Energy and Enjoyment.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

quickly drives away the Disease and restores Sufferers to health and strength. EVEN CONFIRMED cases yield quickly to its action.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel sauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.



SILVER GOODS.
—ELECTRO-PLATE—
SILVER AND GOLD
—JEWELLERY—
HIGHEST QUALITY,
NEWEST DESIGNS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
MAHABLESHWAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND
Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PURE WATER,
By means of
KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS,
THE SIMPLEST,
MOST EFFICIENT,
YET CHEAPEST
ON THE INDIAN MARKET.
EASIEST TO CLEANSE.

1 Gallon, Rs. 12 } Charged and
2 do. Rs. 17-8 } Ready for Use.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FEW STIMULANTS

can compare for all-round efficacy in cases of languor, debility or general weakness with

KEMP'S COCA WINE,

which is one of the finest preparations of the invaluable drug Coca ever discovered.
IT EFFECTUALLY REMOVES the effects of over-exertion and fatigue, and has a wonderfully restorative and strengthening action when regularly taken.

Price Rs. 2-8 per large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ANTI-PLAGUE PILLS.

THESE are now being very largely prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession all over India and have been found to act most beneficially as a true Prophylactic or Protection against Plague, and as only one is required daily they are very easily remembered to be taken.

In Bottles containing 100 Pills Rs. 2 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

THE "PREMIER"
HELICAL "POLO" STANDING MOUNT.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

ARE now registering orders for the above BICYCLES expected shortly from the PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ltd. These Machines claim the following advantages :—

1. Mounted and started from standing position.
2. Stopped at rest with both feet touching ground, and restarted from such position.
3. A Side-slip fall is rendered almost impossible.
4. The safest for riding among Street traffic.
5. Dismounted by placing one foot on the ground.
6. Riding Stretch is the same as in any Machine.
7. Speed equal to any.
8. Its safety is equalled by none.
9. Its strength is equalled to any fair weight and work.
10. Its weight is the lowest possible with safety.
11. Weight with Roadster Pneumatic Tyres and Leather Chain cover, about 30 lbs.
12. Designed to produce an absolutely safe mount for Town Riding, a convenient Mount for Hunting.
13. It is the best type of Machine for "POLO."
14. It is the best Type of Machine for use as a Military Cycle.
15. Superfine in respect both to Material and Workmanship.
16. Every component, whether a large limb or small nut is subjected to most careful Scrutiny before any work is put on it.
17. The workmanship is all that careful supervision and expert workman can make it without regard to cost.
18. The bearings throughout of all the Premier Machines are of Special construction and are all accurately ground after hardening.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 12	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

DO NOT
SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.



SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Theodolites.	Straight Edges.
Dumpy Levels.	Railway Curves.
Levelling Staves.	French Curves.
Prismatic Compasses.	Drawing Boards.
Pocket Sextants.	Stencil Plates.
Optical Squares.	Field Books.
Clinometers.	Level Books.
Spirit Levels.	Note Books.
Pocket Levels.	Mapping Pens.
Pantographs.	Indian Ink.
Range Finders.	Plotting Scales.
Cases of Instruments.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Sets.	Cartoon Papers.
Half Sets.	Cartridge Papers.
Spare Instruments.	Tracing Cloth.
Architects' Scales.	Tracing Paper.
Marquois Scales.	Sectional Paper.
Protractors (all kinds).	Tracing Sectional Paper.
Pocket Rules.	Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
Parallel Rules (all kinds).	Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.
Measuring Tapes.	
Do Chains.	
T Squares.	
Set Squares.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Prepared Canvas.
Moist do. in Pans.	Do. Millboards.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Mahl Sticks.
Oil-Colours in Tubes.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Palette Knives.
Moist do.	Dippers, &c.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Bristol Boards.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Mounting Boards.
Crystoleum Colours.	Prepared Panels.
Do. Materials.	Tinted Boards.
Camel Hair Pencils.	Porcelain Tablets.
Siberian do.	Drawing Pencils.
Sable Hair Pencils.	Crayons.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Sable do.	Gold Leaf.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Easels.
Drawing Papers.	Sketching Steels.
Oil Sketching Paper.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Globes.	Despatch Boxes.
Gold and Silver Pencils.	Cash Boxes.
High Class Prints.	Sundries.
Picture Framing.	

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SALAZIE" arrived from ADEN and MARSEILLES landed in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

WANTED

FOR the OFFICERS' MESS, Deolali, a CONTRACTOR. Tenders to be submitted to the MESS PRESIDENT, not later than the 20th instant.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at Sirdar Mansions, Apollo Bunder, at 5-45 P.M., on FRIDAY, 18th March, 1898.

BUSINESS :—

1. To pass the accounts for the past year.
2. To Elect Stewards for the Season, 1898-99.
3. To discuss any other business which may be brought forward.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by Government to INQUIRE into the present condition and working of the Government Law School will meet in the Common Room of the Elphinstone College, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, March 21st, 1898, and following days. Gentlemen desirous of submitting any statement in writing for the consideration of the Committee are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned, at Poona, on or before the 15th instant. Gentlemen who wish to offer evidence orally are similarly, requested to submit their Names, with a short summary of the points on which they desire to give evidence.

E. GILES, Chairman of the Committee.

Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HENRY VANDYKE CARTER, M. D., DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of Deputy Surgeon-General HENRY VANDYKE CARTER, M.D., deceased, who died at No. 2, Belgrave Crescent Scarborough, within the District of the North and East Ridings of the County of York, England, on the 4th day of May, 1897, and Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 5th day of March, 1898, to VERNON BATTHYANY FECTOR BAYLEY, Esq., Bombay, Solicitor, of No. 30, Esplanade Road, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Undersigned the attorneys of the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1898.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BAYLEY AND DUNLOP, Administrator's Attorneys, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLERK & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

WE have always in STOCK a LARGE COLLECTION of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Presentation Goods, Fancy Figures, Table Ornaments, Lady Companions Game-Boxes, Albums, Indian Figures, &c.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,

16, MARINE STREET, FORT, 1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMBROIDERY, SHOP FURNITURE, METHA BOXES, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Kheraj Cullianjee, an insolvent Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Embroidery Shop, No. 209, opposite the Jackeria Musjid, consisting of handsome show cases with glass doors, cupboards, chairs, small country-made iron safe, scale, cut pieces of silk cloth, machine thread, metha boxes, empty dealwood boxes, gold and silver thread-making machine in 4 pieces, etc.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, SCRAP BRASS, CAST IRON, HILL TENT, STREET LAMPS, DRAWING MATERIALS, TEAK FRAMES, EMPTY DRUMS, CUT TREES, &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction On Friday, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., at the P. W. Stores, on the Esplanade, a quantity of old materials, hill tent, street lamps, lamp-globes, clock, measuring tapes and chains, instrument and color boxes, stoves, plotting scales, scrap brass lead and cast iron, old iron and earthen pipes, iron girder pieces, gratings, F. tanks, powras, picks, brass locks, ball cocks, copper cap, teak frames, old beams, fan lights, shutters, cut trees, asphalte, dammer, and Minton tile pieces, empty iron drums, K.-oil tins, kegs and boxes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by John Roberts and Co., and others, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, in splendid order by S. Rose and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, etc., etc., the property of J. W. FIDO, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a collection of about 500 volumes, being surplus library of the Hon'ble MR. KIRKHAM of Poona, proceeding to Europe, consisting of Educational works, University calendars, reports of Bombay Municipal Corporation, reports of Bombay water-works, Tulloch on Bombay drainage, books on horses, law books, miscellaneous literature, a facsimile of Shakespeare 1623, and a facsimile of quarto bible of 1611.

The books will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 handsome strong bay Arab, aged, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome grey pony, quiet in saddle.

1 child's pony.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at A123, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oil paintings, etc., etc., the property of T E TUFFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th March, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COOMPTA STREET, ON THE MODY BAY ESTATE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Dosabhoy Ardeshir Dondee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of September, 1892, the following landed property, viz. :—

All the piece or parcel of leasehold land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate, at Coompta Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by land in the occupation of Purshoodas Laloobhoy and partly by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, on the south by Coompta Street, on the east by the vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on the west by the vacant land belonging to the said trustees, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2710 and street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 696 BAGS KURRACHEE WHITE WHEAT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 9 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Broach Street, Dhana Bunder, by order and in the godown of Tarachund Chelaram, and on account and at the risk of the Union Flour Mills, Limited.

696 bags Kurrachee white wheat, about 1,392 cwts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, first-rate Boudoir cottage piano by Soundy, windproof, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Rose and Co., pictures, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. W. F. MANSFIELD, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1898.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE, RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

[illegible]

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months........................ Rs. [illegible]

Six Months........................ " 13 8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street. Whitefriar, London

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,

C. BOILEAU, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING the Prisoners of the House of Correction for a period of twelve months commencing 1st April, 1898, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on the 16th instant.

C. N. HALL, Superintendent, H M's House of Correction, Byculla.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, 10th March, 1898, a revised Time Table of Local Trains will be brought into force giving an improved and accelerated service to Bandra and stations north up to Virar.

The following is an abstract of the timings to and from the principal stations beyond Bandra, details of which and of the other trains will be found in the bills exhibited at Stations, or may be obtained on application at the Traffic Manager's Office :—

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

							Thro. Passr	Fast			Fast		Thro. Mxd.
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Colaba	Dep	5 45	6 30	7 30	10 16	12 35	14 30	17 46	17 50	18 0	19 28	21 25	21 30
Church Gate	"	5 50	6 35	7 35	10 15	12 40	14 36	17 50	17 55	18 5	19 33	21 30	21 36
Grant Road	"	6 0	6 45	7 45	10 25	12 54	15 0	17 58	18 5	18 19	19 41	21 41	22 0
Bandra	Arr	6 2[illegible]	7 8	8 8	10 48	13 19	15 34	18 17	18 28	18 44	19 55	22 7	22 47
"	Dep	6 3[illegible]	7 18	8 18	10 58	13 29	15 46	18 27	18 37	18 54	20 5	22 17	23 2[illegible]
Andheri	Arr	.....	7 29	.....	.....	.....	16 0	.....	18 49	.....	.....	22 28	23 38
"	Dep	6 44	.....	8 29	11 9	13 40	16 2	18 35	.....	19 [illegible]	20 16	.....	23 40
Malad	"	6 55	.....	8 40	11 20	13 51	16 18	18 49	.....	19 16	20 27	.....	23 58
Borivli	Arr	7 1	.....	8 46	11 26	13 57	16 26	18 55	.....	19 22	20 33	.....	0 7
"	Dep	7 [illegible]	.....	.....	.....	14 1	16 28	19 0	.....	19 26	.....	.....	0 10
Virar	Arr	7 45	.....	.....	.....	14 40	17 18	19 38	.....	20 [illegible]	.....	.....	17

UP TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

		Thro. Passr			Fast		Fast	Fast	Thro. Mxd.		Fast			
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Virar	Dep	3 30	5 56	.....	8 10	.....	8 45	.....	13 30	15 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Borivli	Arr	.....	6 29	.....	8 41	.....	9 24	.....	14 29	15 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Dep	.....	6 33	.....	8 53	9 5	9 28	11 40	14 31	15 58	.....	.....	20 53	.....
Malad	"	.....	6 3[illegible]	.....	8 59	9 11	9 34	11 46	14 42	16 4	.....	.....	20 59	.....
Andheri	"	.....	6 54	7 40	9 10	9 22	9 45	11 57	15 6	16 15	.....	19 10	21 10	23 10
Bandra	Arr	.....	7 0	7 50	9 20	9 33	9 55	12 7	15 16	16 25	.....	19 20	21 20	23 20
"	Dep	.....	7 5	8 0	9 30	9 40	10 7	12 30	15 30	16 35	17 0	19 30	21 30	23 30
Grant Road	"	5 38	7 29	8 23	9 47	10 3	...	12 34	16 20	17 6	17 17	19 53	21 53	23 53
Church Gate	"	6 0	7 40	8 33	9 55	10 13	10 25	12 40	16 38	17 19	17 23	20 3	22 3	0 3
Colaba	Arr	6 5	7 45	8 38	9 58	10 18	10 30	12 45	16 43	17 23	17 28	20 8	22 8	0 8

In consequence of the above changes, the Up Mail will on and from March 10th leave Palghar at 5 6

	Dadar "	6 50
"	Grant Road	7 17
"	Church Gate	7 35
arrive	Colaba	7 40

C. CROMMELIN, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 12th instant, No. 109 UP TRAIN which now LEAVES Bangalore at 21-0 will LEAVE at 19-30 and ARRIVE Guntakal, at 6-18 as at present, and No. 65 UP which now LEAVES Maddur at 15-25 will LEAVE at 15-20 and ARRIVE Bangalore, at 19-10 instead of 19-15.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY, Traffic Manager.

Central Offices, Dharwar, 5th March, 1898.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee Eight annas per Share (free of Income Tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1897, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 23rd February 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1898, at 4-30 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.

2nd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. H. A. H. Payne, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th March to 2nd April, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

R. MACKESKIE & Co.'S WHISKY.

(IN BOTTLES.) DUMPY

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN.

by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

METAL MERCHANTS,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the Sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The "cuisine" will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.) are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories.

The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened for traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON, Proprietrix.

or to SPENCER & Co., LD.,

Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

At the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A. Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS, HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST, Managers

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co. Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited). F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. [illegible] G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

43, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD, Manager

Bombay, [illegible]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,114,625

PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000

RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE ;

41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.

At the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office ; Messrs. THACKER and Co. ; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort ; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadevie Road ; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road ; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road ; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 0-2a. Low water, 5-47m., 5-50a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet to-night, at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 8-45, for a moonlight run.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.—In the first round of this annual competition at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, E. F. Nicholson beat H. G. W. Meikle 6, 2—6, 2, and W. Reid beat H. Cheetham 6, 4—6, 1.

MRS. K. M. SHROFF'S MILK SUPPLY COMPANY.—It is satisfactory to notice that the milk-supply company, started at Parel by Mrs. Dhunbai K. M. Shroff, is receiving more extended encouragement from the public and the authorites. It appears that during the last month the company supplied a total of 31,192 seers of milk, of which 10,547 seers went to the plague hospitals and camps, 3,459 seers to the Parsee Fever Hospital, while 17,186 seers were distributed to 300 general customers. The establishment now maintains 118 milch cattle.

THE HON. MR. T. B. KIRKHAM'S RETIREMENT.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—The well-known Inspector of the Education Department, the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, barrister-at-law, will retire on pension next month and proceed to his native country. Several leading native gentlemen of Poona have appointed a committee, under the presidency of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, in order to give a public entertainment in Mr. Kirkham's honour before his departure from this country. Mr. Kirkham retires after a long and faithful service of thirty-five years. He first came to this presidency as Headmaster of the Poona High School, was then appointed Principal of the Elphinstone High School, and subsequently Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College. He has been serving as Educational Inspector in this presidency during the last twenty years. Although in his fifty-ninth year, Mr. Kirkham has well preserved a healthy manhood.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ALLEGED CENTENARIAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Sonapore burning-ground, touching the death of Bhanbai, a Hindu widow, aged about one hundred years, residing with her grandson at Chinch Bunder Road, 1st Street. About a month and a half ago, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased was going down the staircase from the first storey to the ground floor, when about midway her foot accidentally slipped and she fell down. When picked up she complained of much pain in the left leg. Next morning, as the pain became more accute, a Mahomedan medical practitioner was summoned, and on examination found that she had sustained a fracture of the left hip bone. As the doctor was unable to do much on account of her very old age, Bhanbai was treated at home with household remedies. She lingered in that condition until her death, which occurred on Monday last. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SHIMGA FESTIVITIES AT BANDORA.—In the midst of the general gloom Bandora tried to be lively and gay last Saturday night, writes a correspondent, thanks to the social gathering organized at his residence by Mr. Raoji V. J. Shunkershet, grandson of that eminent leader of Hindu society, the late Hon. Jagonnath Shunkershet. The nautch and singing kept the Holi *Rung* in full swing the greater part of the night. Among the large number of assembled guests were:—Captain Bingley, in charge of the Bandora Quarantine Camp, Messrs. Harkisondass Nurottamdas, H. S. Dixit, Bhai Jivaoji, Principal Padhye, Rao Saheb G. M. Pitale, Messrs. Bhimrao Atmaran, A. R. Talcherkar, Gunpatrao Ramchandra, Wamonrao Gunpatrao, Pestonji Baxter Jussawalla, Dr. Satpute, and Mr. Manuel Pereira. After the distribution of pan gulab and light refreshments, the party dispersed at a very late hour. An edifying Hari Kirtan followed the next day at the house of Mr. Tukaram Tatiya, an old and respected Hindu resident of Bandora.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

THE weather was foggy for three days, but the sky is now quite clear and it is very hot during the day, though the mornings and evenings are cool.

A few indigenous cases of plague have occurred in Kubana, under Junagurh. Both the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Sorath, visited the place to see that the State had taken the requisite precautionary measures to combat the disease.

Lieutenant Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath, is appointed Special Plague Officer, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties.

During the past few days passengers coming to Wadhwan in the B.B. and C.I. trains have been detained in 10 days' quarantine, even if they hold certificates that they are residents of non-infected districts.

Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, having finished his inspection of accounts in the Wankaner State Administration, proceeded on his official tour to the State of Kotra Sangani.

Under the administration of Mr. G. N. Laud, the merchants and cultivators of the Rajkote State feel happy and contented, and the Rajkote grain market seems always overcrowded by an unusual number of cart-loads of grain, etc.

It is understood that Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge of the Agency Treasury, will be appointed manager of the estate of Wala Naja Kala, which has been recently attached. In that case Mr. Albert Dias is likely to be appointed Deputy Assistant in charge of the treasury.

It is reported that the State of Dhrol which has incurred a heavy debt, to the extent of some two or two and a-half lakhs of rupees, intends reducing its current expenditure to the limit of about 20 per cent. This scheme if carried out will tend to improve the State, whose resources are but very limited and will set a noble example to many an indebted estate in the province.

Mr. Narbheshanker Harishanker, who has been member of the Rajasthanik court, Kathiawar, second class States, ever since the establishment of that court, has tendered his resignation on account of old age, and asked for a gratuity of one year's pay. Mr. Narbheshanker was connected with the Kathiawar Agency from his young age. During Colonel Lang's time he was Japtidar in several Taluks, and had then served in the Gondal, Bantwa, Limri and Rajkote States in high capacities in the revenue department.

The sale of "kapas" of the State's share at Thana Dewli (Jetpur) had to be postponed sine die as the bid was made at a lower rate than expected.

Mr. Kincaid, I. C. S., has taken charge of the office of Judicial Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, from Major Ashby and will preside over the Criminal Sessions which are to be held on the 9th instant. Altogether five cases have been committed to the Sessions this month. One of them—relating to the Kathies of Dholarwa—was traversed from the last Sessions. The second case is committed by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath, and relates to the murder of a bawa of Bantwa, alleged to have been perpetrated by two other bawas. The third case involves a koli woman, who is accused of having cut the nose of her paramour; the fourth relates to the abduction of a girl, and the fifth to the murder of a Lohana boy by his mother and brother.

The Political Agent, Kathiawar, had invited Karbharis of the several Jetpur shareholders to Bhownuggur on the 5th instant to consider the question of placing the police of the Jetpur joint villages under a more efficient Agency supervision. He was likely to remove to Palitana to-day and proceed to Junagurh on the 9th instant, returning to Rajkote on or about the 15th instant.

The Assistant Political Agent, Halar, has reversed the decision of Mr. Motichand Talshi, late State Karbhari of Rajkote, who had found in favour of the Tramba Girasias in the matter of the important Giras inheritance case between the latter and their cousins of Wajai. The Girasias of Wajai who have now won the case were represented by Mr. G. N. Pandit, a High Court pleader, and their opponents by Mr. Lalubhai Ambalal, an Agency pleader.

As a precautionary plague measure the port of Mangrole has been closed for passenger traffic.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6 p.m.—Litany and Address. Hymn 94.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, and Address by Rev. W. G. Peel. Hymns 134 and 150.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	9
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	8	2	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	3	0	27
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	2	1	
	Dongri	1	7	
C	Market	12	3	41
	Dhobi Talao	19	4	
	Fanaswady	6	1	
	Bhuleshwar	3	1	
	Khara Talao	4	0	
	Kumbarwada	5	5	
D	Khetwady	3	1	20
	Girgaum	6	4	
	Chowpatty	2	2	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	2	2	
E	Mazagon	0	5	61
	Tarwady	1	3	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	2	2	
	Tardeo	0	3	
	Byculla	16	8	
	First Nagpada	2	1	
F	Parel	0	8	17
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	4	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	7
	Worlee	6	3	
	Water Division	0	0	4
	N.-R. & Unknown	31	2	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		4	139
	Jain		5	
	Grant Road		6	
	St. George's		0	
	Modh & Porward		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		3	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		4	
	Telagu		0	
	Hindu		6	
	Kshatria		2	
	Arthur Road		20	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		3	
	3rd Bhoiwada		3	
	Fort Trust		6	
	Madunpura		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		2	
	Bhatia		5	
	Wari Bunder		1	
	Narielwady		13	
	Brahma Khatri		1	
	Thacordwar Lohana		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		11	
	Maratha		20	
	Vaishnu Sampradya		1	
	Total	142	194	325
	Total plague deaths to date	23,288	19,877	
	Same date last year	88	83	174

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Deaths	2

CAMPING OUT.

The last weekly report of the Plague Committee showed that about nine thousand people were housed at the end of last week in the various camps provided by or under the supervision of the Committee. The accommodation in the camps for the people is much larger than this, and now that the camp at Dadur is partially incompleted, the supply is largely in excess of the present demand. In addition to these publicly provided structures, many tents and huts have been erected by well-to-do persons and others, who are changing their abodes from choice rather than compulsion. All along the Vincent Road, the new thoroughfare leading from Mahim station is studded on both sides with these temporary erections, which are occupied by clerks and other people who can afford to arrange for this accommodation for themselves. The two large camps at Dadur will provide accommodation for 9,000 people—a number almost equivalent to the whole population of the public camps. One of these camps is finished, and the other is nearing completion. Both are well laid out, and a bazaar is provided, where the inhabitants of this ephemeral town will be able to purchase all their necessaries. In addition, a camp is being put up at Dadur for Hindus of better class, and the accommodation there is of a more commodious and comfortable character than that provided for working classes in the other camps. When to the dwellers in these public and private camps are added the soldiers, bluejackets, and other workers engaged in house-to-house inspection, all of whom are accommodated in tents on the Kennedy Sea Face, it will be seen that the number of persons living under canvas or matting in Bombay is very considerable—larger probably than at any previous time in the history of the city. It is an ill-wind that blows no one good, and the demand for matting, bamboos, and other material for the construction of huts has been so great that prices have doubled, and the supply is being obtained from far and near. The resort to tent and hut life also has a stimulating influence on the labour market. For one thing ramosis to guard houses temporarily vacated are in large request. Nearly sixteen hundred of these wathchmen are now employed, as against an average in ordinary times of 700. The demand is so active that the police authorities find it by no means easy to obtain recruits for the service fast enough. Wages are good, and coolies in hospitals and those employed in other forms of plague work earn as much as from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per mensem. But the heavy death roll of the lass eighteen months has left many a family destitute and deprived of its bread-winner, and hence the Special Plague Relief Fund, now being raised and distributed through the agency of the Health Officer, is serving a very useful and necessary purpose.

A DEPUTATION OF THE MEDICAL UNION.

With reference to the obligation imposed upon medical men to inform the plague authorities of all cases of ordinary fever as well as plague, and also the medical certificates of the cause of death in every case, the Bombay Medical Union communicated to the Plague Committee several useful suggestions and expressed a wish to send a deputation from their body to confer with the Plague Committee on the subject. The latter, while agreeing to receive the deputation, have asked for written instead of oral suggestions which the deputation might make.

MORTALITY IN THE POLICE FORCE.

The immunity enjoyed by the police from attacks of the pestilence during the earlier part of its recrudescence this cold weather is no longer being maintained. A number of sepoys have been admitted into the Police Hospital, at Foras Road, since it was started a few weeks ago. In all there had been fifteen deaths, no less than three occurring yesterday, in addition to one at the ordinary Police Hospital. The plague hospital is in charge of Nurse Smith.

INSPECTION OF RAILWAY DETENTION ARRANGEMENTS BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday, H. E. the Governor paid a visit to Bandora and to Kalyan for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements made for the detention of railway passengers. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Wingate, C. I. E., I. C. S., Plague Commissioner, Mr. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major Martin, and Captain Young, A.-D.-C. On arrival at Bandora, the Governor was received by Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Street, D.S.O., Medical Officer in charge of the Observation Camps of the District, W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in charge of the Prant Bassein, Capt. A. H. Bingley and Mr. G. M. Ryan, Superintendents of the Detention Camp at Bandora, and Dr. N. R. Satpute, Chief Medical Officer of the Bandora Railway station. His Excellency inspected the whole camp, putting various questions to Capt. Bingley and the medical officers in charge as the to state of the general health prevailing in the camp. His Excellency spent about half-an-hour in the camp, and obtained a good insight into its general management, afterwards leaving for Kaiyan.

THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL IN MODY BAY.

The patients in the native plague hospital in Mody Bay were, on its being destroyed by fire about three weeks ago, removed to the Segregation camp in Mody Bay. The work of constructing another hospital was then taken in hand, and it has now been completed. The patients were, therefore, removed into the new hospital on Monday by soldiers of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry. Four soldiers lifted up each of the charpoys with the patients, and put them safely in the new hospital. In all 110 patients were thus removed, 12 of whom were Parsees and 98 persons of other nationalities. Dr. Julius, the popular medical officer of the hospital, is confined to his bed owing to a boil on his knee.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that two cases of plague were removed from Hamal Street, Colaba District, to the Modikhana Hospital. A suspicious case of fever was sent from Parsee Bazaar to the same hospital. In the Fort District nine cases were recorded as under: One each at Manordas Street, Mint Road, roadside, Hornby Road, Frere Road, and Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. One case was found in a dying state in Borah Bazaar Street, and was allowed to remain. Two cases were reported from the cemetery, having occurred in the servants' quarters of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. One case of plague died in the Municipal Sweepers' Chawl at Tank Road. Four cases belonging to other districts were recorded in this ward, as under: Two cases were examined after death—one at the Crawford Markets, and the other on roadside of Pultan Road—being residents of C ward. The remaining two occurred in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, being admitted from Mahaluximi and Churney Road sheds, respectively. In the Mandvie ward five cases of plague, five of suspicious fever, and seven deaths were recorded. Seven contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. In C ward (south), the Market section showed no cases and one death; in the Dhobie Talao section three cases and one death; and the Fanaswady section nine cases and one death. In the same ward (north) one case and five deaths were registered in the Kumbarwada section; no cases and one death in Khara Talao section; and two cases and two deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. Twenty contacts were sent to camps. In D ward (west) four deaths from plague were certified. In the same ward (east), Dr. Mackenzie removed a suspicious case of plague and examined a dead body. Dr. Seervai detected a case of plague and two suspicious cases. Drs. Da Costa and Jather each removed a case of plague. Twelve contacts were despatched to a camp. In E ward five cases and six deaths were recorded in the Byculla section; two cases and three deaths in the Mazagon section; four cases and three deaths in the Nagpada section; three cases and one death in the Kamatipura section, and three cases and four deaths in the Tardeo section. Forty-three contacts were removed to different camps. In the Parel and Mahim districts six plague cases and three deaths were recorded and ten contacts were removed to a camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Monday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 251, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,012, making a total of 2,263 persons. Departures by sea 1,529, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,259, making a total of 3,788 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,525 persons. From 6 a.m. on Monday to 6 a.m. yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 321, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,215, making a total of 2,536 persons. Departures by sea 2,314, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,100, making a total of 4,414 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,878 persons.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Monday, was:—Khojas 70, and other nationalities 7. Total to date:—Khojas 6,698, and other nationalities 1,634. Grand total 8,332. Out of 6,698 Khojas, 1,879 are re-inoculated.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 810 persons were detained in the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, and 552 in the Modikhana Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday, 102 deaths from plague were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,405 patients remaining in them under treatment.

PERSONATING THE PLAGUE OFFICIALS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted three Eurasians, named Perceval Able Kennis, Alfred Edward Reymond, and Alfred Savage, and a Mahomedan, named Abdul Latiff Issa, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging them with personating public servants, to wit, plague authorities, and doing an act under colour of such officer. It appears that the four accused had been drinking together on Friday afternoon in a liquor-shop, kept by one Francis, on Falkland Road. They left the shop and entered a house attached to the Mahadoo Temple in that locality. While going upstairs, they met the worshipper of the temple, named Chatoorbhuj Narayen, who questioned the accused as to what had brought them there. The first accused replied that he was a doctor belonging to the Plague Committee, and that others were his assistants, and that they had gone there on a house-to-house visitation. The condition of the men was such that complainant did not believe their representations, and ordered his Purdesee watchman to call the police. When the latter arrived the accused managed to escape, with the exception of No. 1, who was arrested on the spot. The remaining men were subsequently arrested. The accused in their defence stated that they were all drunk and did not know what transpired. His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

FEAR OF SEGREGATION AND SUICIDE.

An inquiry was held, yesterday, on the Esplanade, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Babaji Pandoo, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, a boiler-maker, employed in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and residing with his family at Kolbhatwady. On Saturday evening, the wife of the deceased and his daughter, aged about ten years, were removed by the plague authorities to the Modikhana Hospital, as they had been suffering from plague. The house having thus been declared infected, the deceased was to be removed to the segregation camp as contacts, but the man managed to evade the vigilance of the plague officials and absconded from the house. About half-an-hour after, a Goanese medicant, named Jackie, while seated on the maidan near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, noticed a man jumping into the Nacoda Tank. He informed the police, and the latter dragged the tank, but the body was not to be found. A police post was then kept near the tank, and, yesterday morning, the body of the man was seen floating on the surface of the water. The body was immediately removed. It was in an advanced state of decomposition, but bore no marks of violence on it. On the information being circulated, the body was identified to be that of the deceased Babaji. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DAMAUN.

The mortality from plague on Saturday was, at Dholar two attacks and no deaths, and at Zopdi one attack and one death; on Sunday, at Dholar three attacks and two deaths, and at Zopdi two attacks and two deaths. During these two days there has been one suspected death from plague at Kharwadi in Lower Damaun. Owing to dead rats being found every day within the Fort at Upper Damaun, many of the residents have removed to Lower Damaun, and some anxious to be far away from the seat of plague offered to undergo quarantine at Cholla, but owing to the observation sheds there being full, and there being no room to accommodate a single soul, they were refused admittance. On the 8th instant, however, a few persons will be admitted in the sheds in the stead of those who will leave on completing ten days' quarantine. Two days ago, besides the British quarantine at Cholla and the Portuguese quarantine at Dabhel, a third quarantine was established at Vapi for all persons who come from Bombay or any other station by the down trains. Among the persons who came from Bombay there were two Chhipas or Bhavsars, who were on their way to Nagar Haveli District, and who were detained in quarantine at Vapi, and within a short time of their admission died of plague. Thereupon, Mr. Judge, the Chief Plague Authority, Damaun Frontier, was wired, and on his arrival, yesterday, at Vapi and Namda he made enquiries and issued orders to the effect that persons who alighted at Vapi station to go to Damaun or Nagar Haveli District need not be detained in quarantine at Vapi, which was intended only for persons wishing to go to British villages.

A QUESTION OF CONTAGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days back, when returning from Parel by tram car, I saw persons issuing from the Parsee Plague Hospital, situated on the Parel Road (presumably after seeing their relatives or friends). These were freely permitted to travel in the same car. Now, sir, if the plague is considered to be both infectious as well as contagious, do not the tram-travelling public in general unwittingly run great risk daily? And should not the Tramway authorities take steps with a view to preventing persons who are known to have visited plague hospitals from travelling in their cars?—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

March 8.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing under date 6th March, says;—The local Municipality has well-nigh gone bankrupt. Plague expenses were incurred to the amount of Rs. 1,64,000 till the end of February last. Bills of about Rs. 10,000 still remain unpaid. The daily expense incurred on plague operations aggregate about Rs. 1,000. The balance in hand now with the Municipality is only Rs. 20,000. The Government has refused to sanction the opening of a loan in open market till the Municipality agrees to pay off this debt in 10 years instead of thirty as originally proposed. The plague shows no appreciable abatement in town; the condition in districts, and more particuiarly in the Chikli and Olpad talukas, and in the village of Damas, is indeed worse than that of the town. About 10 to 25 deaths occurred in the former and about 50 cases in the latter within the last week. In the town during the last week there were 94 cases of plague and a total mortality of 156; 66 died from plague, 4 died in camps outside the city, and 86 in town from all diseases; while in the week ended 4th March, there were 106 attacks and 76 deaths from plague and a total mortality of 163. The average daily attacks and deaths from plague number from about 6 to 28, the highest daily mortality during the week being 31.

In the meeting held under the presidency of Sardar Edulji C. Mody, on Friday, the 4th instant, Dastur Rustomji Jamsetji, the High Priest of the Parsee community of Surat, and Messrs. Burjorji N. Vakeel and Aderji Jeewanji were unanimously proposed by the meeting to be recommended to Government for the post of delegate of the Surat District Matrimonial Court in place of the late Dastur Noshirwanji Kaikhoshro of Surat.

In the triennial Municipal elections held on the 3rd instant the following gentlemen were returned unopposed for the following wards;—Mr. Burjorji N. Vakeel, pleader, High Court (Nanpura); Mr. Bezonji M. Vakeel (Sagrampura); Dr. D. J. Edal Behram (Begumpura); Mr. Nagindas V. Kaji (Haripura); Mr. A. S. Jervis, Principal, Mission High School (Sayedpura); Mr. Motabhai M. Vakeel, pleader, High Court (Gopipura); and Mr. K. N. Behremandkhan (Shahpore). In Nawapura ward there were two candidates—Messrs. Hirachand Motichand Zaveri and Jamietram N. Haridas, advocate of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Parbhudas Runchoddas has succeeded with a majority of 85 votes over his opponent, who secured only 33 votes. Dr. Ramlal Lallubhai has been returned by the voters of Wadifalia ward amidst a very hard competition over his opponent, Mr. Bhagubhai D. Vakil, who had also like Mr. Jamietram entered into similar contractual relations with his constituents. Mr. Chandrashankar, a Government pensioner of the P. W. Department, and Dr. F. E. Sherdiwala were also returned after a keen competition from Sonifalia and Nanawat wards.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 26th February 1898:—

Vincent Edgar Nepos, accountant to Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., 9 Creek row, Calcutta, for an economical and safety lamp, to be called "Nepos' economical and safety lamp."

David Roche, retired mariner, 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, for fire escapes.

Robert James Moser, of High 178 strreet, Southwark, and Henry William Phipps, of 59 Harder's road, Peckham, both in the county of Surrey, for improvements in coin-freed delivery machines.

John Laskey Dobell, electrical engineer, of No. 46 Connaught road, Harlsden, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or connected with electric batteries.

Walter Shelverton Frost, engineer, of 92 Copeland road, Peckham, in the county of London, for improvements in spray producing apparatus, and the like.

Frederick Hugh Smith, engineer, of "The Limes," Dumblane in the county of Perth, for improvements in acetylene gas generators.

Heinrich Ludwig Verwohlt, director of the Maatschappij ter exploitatie van de constructiewinkel de Bromo, of Pasoeroean, Java, for improvements in and relating to machines for the treatment of Liberia coffee beans and the like.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Lincoln Gordon, district traffic superintendent, Oudh end Rohilkhund State railway, at present residing at Lucknow, for a method and apparatus for interlocking railway waggon doors, to be known as "Gordon's thief proof waggon door fastener." (Specification filed 19 February 1898.)

Hugh Jorwerth Roberte, M. I. M. E., of Messrs. Burn & Co., Howrah, for a collapsible centre. (Sepcification filed 18 February 1898.)

Campbell Thomson, superintending engineer, railway branch, public works department, Quetta, for a combined iron and wood railway sleeper. (Specification filed 10 January 1898.)

Herbert Manners, indigo planter, of the Ilmasnugger Concern, Somastipur, Bengal, for improvements in or relating to the boiling of indigo and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 18 February 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid.

Henry Thompson's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf. (From 17 April 1898 to 17 April 1899.)

John Robert Jefferies' and James King's invention for improvements in thrashing machines. (From 1 March 1898 to 1 March 1899)

The Engelberg Huller Company's invention for a machine for hulling, cleaning and polishing rice and other grain. (From 2 March 1898 to 2 March 1899.)

Henry Thompson's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like. (From 10 March 1898 to 10 March 1899.)

William Bull's invention for an improvement in the burning of bricks and tiles. (From 13 March 1898 to 13 March 1899.)

William Bull's invention for an smproved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney. (From 9 April 1898 to 9 April 1899.)

Henry Thompson's invention for a new or improved process for rolling tea, and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto. (From 27 June 1898 to 27 June 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Philippe Paul Aries' invention for improvement in the manufacture of hats, and apparatus relating thereto. (Specification filed 23 November 1893.)

C. K. Subba Rao's invention for a low-picottah double mhote for raising water for irrigation as well as for household purposes. (Specification filed 20 November 1891.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—4 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.
Blue Cross s—9 bales wool, 51 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhai and Co; 190 bales cotton fly, Rahimtoola Burjorjee and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 650 cwt wheat, P Jairam.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—999 cwt myrabollams, S H Esmail and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 1,007 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aphodrite s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Zampa s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 8,001 cwt linseed, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—880 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 337 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 280 cwt myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 4,020 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—60 cwt dry fish and 100 cwt khismis, K M Jaitha; 80 cwt olibanum and 4 cwt sharkfins, A H Mowjee and Co.
Verona s—6 cwt peacock feathers, C M Bhesania.

ZOLA has many sympathisers in Germany. They are sending telegrams couched in terms of admiration of the author's courage. In dispatching these messages, however, the telegraphists have made some curious mistakes, which have been fastened upon by those papers in Paris not in favour of Zola. Thus, when a Frankfort admirer addressed his telegram "A Zola, le defenseur de la verite," the operator, whose knowledge of the French tongue was apparently not extensive, rendered the addrsss "A Zolo, le 'defaiseur' de la verite." "Tenez ferme la sainte cause," wrote another enthusiastic admirer. This the telegraphist turned into "Tenez ferme la sainte 'caisse.'" These blunders have provided no little amusement to the anti-Dreyfusites. Perhaps they were intentional.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers. delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN IN SPAIN.

A COPY of a Memorandum respecting certificates of origin in Spain has been forwarded to the Government of India, and reads as follows:—

By Royal Order dated the 25th September 1897, important changes were introduced in the Regulations regarding certificates of origin for Spain to take effect generally from the 1st January 1898.

(Translation). 1. Rules (A) and (B), paragraph 5, disposition 12 of the Custom-house Regulations in force are hereby modified as follows:—

(A) The certificate shall consist of an official declaration made or presented to the authorities at the place of production or of export in the country where the goods were produced, to the effect that such goods have been manufactured or produced in the country; and they shall contain, besides such declaration, the particulars hereinafter specified.

Certificates of origin shall be issued by the authorities designated by each country for that purpose in accordance with their administrative system, and the Custom-house will be informed in due course of the authorities so designated, when such designation has received the assent of the Spanish Government. Spanish Consuls shall also be able to issue certificates of origin when specially authorized by the Government, but it shall not be obligatory to have recourse to them.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either on the declaration of the producer or manufacturer of the goods, or of the holder of their power-of-attorney, to the effect that they are of his manufacture or the product of his industry, or on that of a registered merchant ("comerciante matriculado") presenting reliable invoices relating to the merchandize. In the latter case the name of the manufacturer or producer need not be stated in the certificate. Certificates shall be issued either on a declaration signed and presented by the applicant to the proper authority, or on a verbal declaration before such authority according as may be determined by the administration of each country. In the former case, the fact shall be stated in the certificate that it was applied for on a written declaration, and in the latter case, the certificate shall contain the signature of the person making the declaration underneath the words, "so declared under my responsibility."

(B) When the manufacturer shall himself apply for the certificate, his name, residence and domicile must be stated therein. When the certificate is applied for by his representative, the latter's name, residence and domicile must also be stated besides those of the manufacturer; and when the certificates are issued at the request of a registered merchant, his name, residence and domicile shall be given therein.

In all cases there must be stated in the certificate:—

(1) The status and character of the applicant which qualify to make declaration of origin.

(2) The number and quality of the packages, their marks, numbering, and gross weight.

(3) The denomination of the class and kind of merchandize specifying when referring to textiles or yarns, whether they are made of cotton, hemp, flax, wool, silk, or mixtures of these materials.

(4) The destination of the goods in Spain and the name and domicile of the consignee at that place, or at the place where the goods are to be cleared.

The certificates shall be signed by the authority issuing them, and his signature shall be vise and legalized by the Spanish Consul.

Spanish Consuls shall only issue certificates of origin when requested to do so, and provided that the persons making the declaration are known at the Consulate, and provided also that the Consuls are satisfied as to the perfect truth of the declarations.

The authorities empowered to issue certificates of origin shall have the right, and will be bound to demand proofs in support of the declaration made before them, whatever be the form of that declaration, and to enforce the presentation of all the documents to that effect. In exceptional cases, or when there may be serious grounds for suspicion regarding the correctness of the certificates presented by any given firm, the facts of the case may be reported through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the country in which the certificate is issued, for such action in accordance with the law of the country as that Government may think fit, and also, if necessary, to order a more strict investigation of the declarations that such firm may present in future.

The certificates of origin will be valid during three months from the date of the Consular *visa*, when issued for European countries, Asian coast on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, African coast on the Mediterranean and Ocean to the Gulf of Guinea; and during six months from the same date when issued for any other country.

The time for the validity of these documents may be extended when their presentation is delayed owing to damage, sanitary Regulations, general interruption of traffic, or any other cause of "force majeure," after such places have been duly examined by the Administration.

To obtain the tariff advantages granted to goods of a Treaty nation, which may have been in the official warehouses of any nation, it will be necessary to present, besides the certificate of origin, another certificate from the chief of the warehouse, to the effect that such goods are those deposited, and that no changes or additions of other goods have been made, nor manipulations have taken place which might have varied the conditions of the merchandize.

2. The above Regulations shall come into force, and be applied to all certificates of origin issued from the 1st January next; but the custom-houses shall admit any certificate which may have been issued in accordance with this new system, though their date may be previous to that fixed herein.

3. The other Rules of disposition 12 remain in force.

Madrid, September 25, 1897.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Private correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until farther notice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on private telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Yungchang and Tale.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	4	45 p.m.	13	11
Teheran	8	2	38 p.m.	...	23
Suez	8	2	20 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 8th March 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	42	...	1
" Karachi	..	10	..	1
" Madras	...	21	..	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th February, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 15. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,61,12,661	5	6	1,36,67,721	0	3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,76,27,751	5	6	4,42,62,789	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,91,000	2	6	5,51,036	0	2
Sundries	19,72,005	1	2	20,15,042	7	3
Rs.	9,45,53,467	11	8	8,88,46,588	9	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	31,74,300	0	0	27,73,191	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,22,310	0	0	73,22,310	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,06,32,581	6	0	2,11,98,135	5	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,33,45,045	4	1	2,27,53,548	11	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,37,35,371	0	5	1,26,79,195	7	0
Balances with other Banks	11,68,077	14	0	13,32,975	6	7
Bullion	2,871	3	0	2,793	3	0
Dead Stock	13,11,106	9	0	13,14,372	1	11
Stamps	9,523	4	6	9,724	15	0
Sundries	13,09,724	10	5	12,93,730	11	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	66,31,590	2	4	69,79,235	10	4
Do. at Branches	1,59,10,636	8	11	1,01,87,346	1	6
Rs.	9,45,53,467	11	8	8,88,46,588	9	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilitie and Assets up to 22nd February 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	65,708	Dec.
Do. at Branches	23,79,233	do.
Other Deposits	33,64,962	do.
Post Bills	60,036	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,01,109	Dec.
Loans	5,65,554	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,503	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,56,176	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,47,645	Inc.
Cash at Branches	57,23,290	Dec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C F Hart, cleared yesterday for False Point, in ballast.

THE s s Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, 12th February, with a cargo of 5,893 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Edward Bates and Co.

THE Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co informs as that the s s Sydney appointed to leave on the 18th instant, will leave on the 19th instant at night, as she will only arrive here at about noon of the same day.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 15 cases opium, and Commander Martin, R N, as cabin and 47 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	N F		F M & Co
C	Drachenfels	1573	Kinnewig	Karachi	12-3	G & Co
H & J	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	16-3	F Heyer
K	City of Venice	2229	Snow	Karachi	1-3	F F & Co
L	Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhavnagar	12-3	S & Co
N	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	9-3	W & A G&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Fakeera	Karachi	14-3	S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	C Gulf	10-3	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	Marseilles	12-3	P & O Co
4	Veronia	1950	Tocque	China	15-3	P & O S N Co
5	Ganges	2111	Creery	China		P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1912	Daniel	China		P & O Co
7	Carthage	2398	London	Aden	19-3	P & O S N Co
8	Blue Cross	1994	Storm	Liverpool		Bombay Co
10	Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V K & Co
14	Iran	4066	Hughes	Marseilles		E B & Co
15	Brindisi	3266	Watkins			P & O S N Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	25-3	D A & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	8-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Egypt	8000 tons gross	P & O S N Co
Vindobona	4357 tons gross	A L S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Istrar s	McKay	Newport, Feb 12
	Salazie s	Paul	Marseilles, Feb 20
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Busreh, Feb 22
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta
	H M S Cossack	Frasen	Karachi, Mar 6

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Ceres s	Pickthorn	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Booldana s	Skinner	Delagoa Bay, &c
	Couch s	Stock	Marseilles

The steamer Nuddea, Captain Hart, obtained her port clearance yesterday for False Point.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Verawa, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
" Aphodrite, for Dunkirk, Havre and Antwerp.
" Kapurthala, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March
2 Karagola s ......Lovell ......Rangoon, Feb 23

DEPARTURES.

March 1—Steamer Pacific.
March 2—Steamers Radley and Congella, and R I M S Elphinstone, barques Braemar and Ophir.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Khandwa, Malegaon, Bangalore and Colombo, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour Ghadechi and Akola. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Surat and the minimum 6° to 8° in excess at Jacobabad and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Surat and the lowest 51° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Karachi, Bhuj, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area at and about Veraval and Surat, and the weather in the north-east angle of the Arabian Sea is in an unsettled condition. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the south-eastwards of Colombo is squally, rainy and slightly unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

Tuesday: The barometer fallen briskly in north Bombay and Southern Rajputana and briskly to rapidly in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, as well as in Baluchistan. Pressure is high over Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces and low over north Bihar on the one hand and Kathiawar on the other. Elsewhere the pressure is uniform. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain, north-westerly over the Bay area, south-easterly in Bombay and variable elsewhere. The force is freshening over the North-West Himalayas and the Noth-West Provinces and Bengal. Temperature has fallen in Madras and been steady in Bombay and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is higher than usual over Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and Bombay and lower than usual elsewhere. The deficiency is greatest in Bengal and the excess is greatest in Sind and Gujarat. Light showers of rain are reported from Baluchistan and from the Assam Valley, but elsewhere the weather has been fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ......inches	29·873
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	70·0
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	142

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandal left here this afternoon for Bombay.

MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang, for Bombay, to-day, 8th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, left Aden, for Bombay, on the 7th inst., at 7 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur ...... 3.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3-4 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	25 3-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 6. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GENTS' CYCLING KNICKERS, Wool Washing Material, Light-weight, Rs. 10-8 pair. Stout, Rs. 12-8 pair. ASQUITH and LORD, Tailors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BABULA TANK ROAD ICE FACTORY, either whole or any part of Machinery thereof. Apply MASANI and Co., No. [illegible] Medows Street, Fort.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ, Pupil of the Leading Artists in Germany, teaches the Perfect Art of Vocalization. Address 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, an ENGLISH MASTIFF, young and of good habits. Apply with particulars, to "THE SECRETARY," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN—TO LET, from March next, the Commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Bar-House," thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It is centrally situated and commands a most picturesque view. For Rent, &c., apply to "X. N.," care of this paper.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15-day going Clocks, with glass domes, Rs. 150, Rs. 180, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. [illegible] rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Bombay.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PLEASE note our Organs and other Goods are imported from the well known London firm, Messrs. John G. Murdoch and Co., Limited, 91 and 93, Farringdon Road, E. C.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE

and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for

FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S

FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

AND CENTRAL. COMFORTABLE

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.

LEONARD HAXELL,

PROPRIETOR.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £70 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOËL,

Landhaus Birkenfeld,

Wesel-am-Rhein,

Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

IN London the price of Consols was quoted yesterday at 111 3-4 ex. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower at 104, but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·29 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115, and Rupee Securities at £63 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-32d. For discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight 2 7-8 per cent. was quoted, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 3-16d. to 25 3-16d. per oz., and in New York 3-8 cent, to 54 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·84 1-8 dollars. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The quotation for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, yesterday, was 38s. per 416lbs., March-April shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market flat in tone; for Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 36 5-8s. per 416lbs, same shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market flat; Brown Rapeseed, 34½s. per 416lbs., March-April shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market; Linseed, 35 1-8s. per 416lbs., March-April shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals easier. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. Spot prices showed no change, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the near positions, and 1-64d. in those more distant, extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. per lb. for March and 3 23-64d. per lb. for July-August deliveries. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 6 1-4 cents per lb.; June Futures 10 points, to 6·10 cents; and September, 9 points, to 6·11 cents per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales; and the comparison between the arrivals to date this season and those in 1897 and 1896 is as follows:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts.........	34,000	15,000	10,000
Two days' do.	47,000	28,000	18,000
Since 1st Sept	7,469,000	6,005,000	4,595,000

Locally the Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a small business reported, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower. Exporters purchased 1,400 bales, and the Mills *nil*.

The following is our weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	149,000	89,000	81,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	73,000	60,000	44,000
" " Continent	146,000	57,000	42,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	7,424,000	5,978,000	4,507,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	3,880,000	2,587,000	1,613,000
" " to Continent do. ...	4,395,000	2,166,000	1,712,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,140,000	863,000	777,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,530,000	3,913,000	3,798,430
" " Surats	81,000	223,470	272,110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool..............	1,203,000	1,396,090	1,147,570
" London	4,000	3,000	5,000
American Afloat	200,000	148,000	164,000
East Indian	2,000	7,000	18,000
Total...	1,409,000	1,552,590	1,333,570
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 7-16d.	3 15-16d.	4 9-32d.
" Good Dhollera ...	3d.	3 3-8d.	3 1-2d.
Difference.....	7-16d.	9-16d.	25-32d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	13,801	bales.
Wheat	8,054	cwts.
Linseed	5,029	"
Rapeseed............................	2,322	"
Gingellyseed	14,315	"
Castorseed............................	1,809	"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	1,89,424
" " Branches......	Dec.	"	4,16,964
Other "	Dec.	"	20,95,490
Government Securities	Dec.	"	54,393
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	7,24,043
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	5,13,312
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	20,465
Cash............................	Dec.	"	21,94,486

The Bank of Bombay weekly Return, issued to-day, instead of yesterday (which was a holiday), shows in the cash balance a diminution of nearly 22 lakhs, at some 69 1-2 lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 24 lakhs, at 91 1-2 lakhs. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was an increase of over 5 lakhs; and to Public deposits an addition of 1 3-4 lakh; while the Balances with other Banks were under 1-4 lakh more. From Private deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of nearly 21 lakhs; and from Public deposits at the Branches to that of 4 lakhs; Loans decreased by 7 1-4 lakhs, and Government Securities by 1-2 lakh.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The demand for Bank Paper was small, 1s. 4 1-32d. being reported done during the day. Of Merchants' Bills a moderate amount were placed, chiefly for April-May delivery, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given to-day at 95 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-8 for the Settlement, with 89, nominal, for Threes, in a quiet market.

SHARES.—The market has remained closed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 26th February, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 26. Rs.	March 5. Rs.
Capital............................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund............................	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits, Head Office............	42,48,892	44,38,316
Do. do. Branches	34,88,991	30,72,027
Other Deposits	2,61,24,793	2,43,29,303
Post Bills	3,701	3,226
Credits, unclaimed	10,48,805	12,98,617
Rs...	5,17,15,182	4,96,41,489
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.............	1,07,06,627	1,06,52,234
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities.............	55,83,531	59,48,366
Loans do. do. do.	1,48,26,461	1,41,02,418
Bills Discounted and purchased	69,78,624	74,91,936
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,326
Stamps and Stationery.............	29,439	29,556
Bullion	2,08,770	2,08,770
Balances with other Banks	1,01,526	1,21,991
Cash	91,44,071	69,47,585
Rs..	5,17,15,182	4,96,41,489

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1898, on 481 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	63,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	137	379	9	525
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,02,000	5,58,000	12,000	7,72,000
Total for 4 weeks ...	2,65,000	7,33,000	16,000	10,14,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,283	1,74,301	8,282	2,84,766
Per mile of Ry do.	222	378	18	618
Total to corresponding date do.	4,67,783	6,63,543	17,014	11,48,345

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 42,766

Ditto. to date .... " 1,34,345

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	..	..	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,320	57,304	...	16,984	...	4,337
Goods	87,609	76,301	11,308	...	21,280	...
Other earnings	3,833	5,769	...	1,936	4,537	...
Total for week	1,31,762	1,39,374	...	7,612	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,83,582	9,59,102	...	...	24,480	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PESTONJEE—March 8, at his residence, at 51, Frere Road, Clubwalla's House, Fort, Bombay, Dr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, G. G. M. C., late Assistant Surgeon, Kalyan Dispensary (of chronic bronchitis). Deeply regretted by his sorrowing widow and children. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—February 26, at Roorkee, the wife of the Rev T E Johnson, S P G, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FISCHER—MACKENZIE February 28, at Christ Church, Kurnool, by the Rev C Giles, Chaplain of Bellary, Cecil E C Fischer, Forest Department, second son of the late F Fischer, Bombay, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Donald Mackenzie.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

"K. R. K."—We will inform the hospital authorities.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1898.

THE situation in the Far East is decidedly complicated and the fears of conflict between England and Russia in connection therewith have produced almost a panic on the London Stock Exchange. The same telegraphic authority that announces the ratification of the loan of the Anglo-German Banks by the Emperor of China, states that Russia and France have protested against it and have each demanded "compensation." Why those Powers should be compensated because China has agreed to pay private banks a high rate of interest for a loan that Great Britain had offered at a very moderate interest—an offer vetoed by those Powers—it is not easy to say. The Court of Pekin might well claim an indemnity or equivalent of one and a-half per cent. on sixteen millions sterling which the interference of the Powers in her financial affairs has cost the Chinese exchequer. It seems strange that the protest should not have been made before the acceptance of the offer of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank and its German associates was accepted. The omission was the more surprising in view of the promptitude with which the acceptance of the proposed loan with Great Britain was vetoed. A telegram from London states that the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has urged the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Russians, and that the reply has been that the presence of Russian men of war being beneficial to China and favourable to peace, the decision on the matter must be deferred. It would have been more in accordance with Russian diplomatic methods to reply that the presence of the Russian squadron was temporary only and that in accordance with the announcement made a few months since the occupation would cease at the close of the winter. It is strange that such a question should be raised at the moment when Japan, we are told, has demanded a written guarantee that the war indemnity shall be paid by China in May. That ambitious Power is ostentatiously making preparations for war on a vast scale and has got ready a large fleet, the destination of which is Wei-Hai-Wei. Does she contemplate war with Russia? What is certain is, Russia is making preparations for whatever eventualities may arise in the East. Besides a large increase of the North Pacific squadron, Vladivostock has been receiving continual supplies of military stores, and considerable additions have been made to the army which last autumn numbered 85,000 men. China is in no position to enter upon a new war with Japan without the support of Russia. In all speculations as to the possible outcome of the crisis, no one supposes that Great Britain should assume the protectorate of China and defend her against Japanese aggression on the one hand, and the pretensions of Russia on the other.

A fatal mistake was made in 1894 when Great Britain permitted Japan to make war upon China without right or provocation, and upset the equilibrium in the seas where the British flag, up to that time, exercised an unquestioned supremacy for half-a-century. The political blunder was the more inexcusable seeing that the Prime Minister then in office, Lord Rosebery, had himself laid it down as a guiding maxim, that China should be the pivot of British policy in the East, and that her independence and integrity should be upheld against all comers as a British interest. That policy was justified by the preponderance of British commercial interests in China. When Japan, having completed her naval and military preparations and matured her plans, sought to pick a quarrel with China, on the pretext that it was necessary for the development of the Corea that she should take an active part in the administration and organisation of that country, the British Government supported China, the suzerain of the Hermit Kingdom. As a means of strengthening her hold on that vassal state, the Chinese customs were extended to Corea and administered by a British subject subordinate to Sir Robert Hart. When a rebellion was fomented by Japanese influences, the British Minister approved, if he did not counsel, the despatch of Chinese troops to restore order. This furnished the Japanese with the pretext they were seeking. Before any declaration of war a British steamer conveying Chinese troops to the Corea was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese man of war. This high-handed proceeding would have furnished a justification for the armed intervention of Great Britain in defence of her ally and in vindication of the usages of civilised war. Instead of taking that course, the British Government confined itself to an invitation to the other European Powers to take joint action with a view to a pacific arrangement between China and Japan. The continental Powers, for reasons which have since become patent, declined to interfere. At that stage Great Britain stood aside and allowed the war to take its course. When Japan imposed conditions which would have made her what Russia now is, the Power dominating Pekin, the British Government tacitly acquiesced.

With a singular unanimity the English press applauded the treaty of Shimonoseki, and thanked heaven that a vigorous Power which had assimilated the principles of European civilisation, should have laid prostrate the Chinese Empire which stood upon the old ways and would not move with the times. A writer in *Blackwood* who at the time pointed to all that was involved in the overthrow of China and the awakening of Russia to the necessity of preventing Japan from upsetting the balance of Power in the East, referred in a recent article to the extraordinary blindness of British publicists to the danger to British interests resulting from the wanton and arrogant aggression of Japan. Our newspapers, he writes, forgot even to mention the fact that China was our best commercial preserve: "England was in fact almost as much inebriated with Japanese victories as were the Japanese themselves; and the press applauded their extreme pretensions. It was English newspapers, under Japanese inspiration, that first sounded the note of enormous indemnities to be levied at the close of the war, for China could not be too thoroughly crushed. One prominent politician insisted that thirty million sterling would be absurdly small. At least eighty millions should be extorted, and so on. Well, we now see how even thirty millions has sent China a-borrowing and a-sorrowing, how England will after all have to find the money, while it is British trade that must provide interest and sinking fund on British loans. . . . This very indemnity and the use to which it is being put has been the determining factor in setting up a state of expectant war between Japan and Europe: a provocative of the increasing armaments of Russia and her allies and the approximate cause of the present crisis." When the new Triple Alliance, at the instance of Russia, determined to thrust Japan off the Chinese mainland, Great Britain was invited to join in the intervention. For some reason that has never been explained, the Foreign Office adopted a passive attitude, and Great Britain remained a stranger to the new arrangements, including the acquisition of Kiochau by Germany, as well as the "temporary" occupation of Port Arthur by Russia. Japan has spent great part of the indemnity on a new navy which, when complete in a year or two, will make her one of the most formidable of the maritime Powers. Russia understands this perfectly, and it is not to be supposed that France and Germany ignore it.

THE popularly accepted axiom that "where there's a will there's a way" is illustrated in the success of the Select Committee on the City Improvement Bill in issuing its report two or three hours before the due date had expired. The *modus operandi* of the Committee was: (1) to put aside the clauses in which there was agreement—a very considerable number; (2) to lead with those in which they were likely to agree with minor alterations; and (3) to reserve Clauses 70 and 71 and some others in which there were large divergencies of view, so that they might be studied and amendments shaped. In this way the submission of the report within the three weeks allowed has been found possible, although it scarcely seemed likely to be accomplished last week. The fact that the members of the Select Committee, half of whom were non-officials, are unanimous, and that no minority report or minute of dissent is forthcoming will render comparatively easy the task of the Legislature when it proceeds to consider the Bill in detail, and it is not likely that it will undergo much further material alteration. Such limited dissent as is expressed is to be found stated in a general report, together with the reasons why the majority of the Committee did not see their way to concur. Not only is this unanimity a matter for congratulation; it is also satisfactory to see that as indicated in these columns last week the result of the work of the Committee has been to remove many of the grounds for criticism supplied in the draft Bill. Our summary of the changes that had up to that time been made in the Bill covered a large number of the subjects referred to in the report. These need not be again detailed, and all that is necessary now is to allude to the proposed alterations regarding some of the more controversial points which had not then been settled. To begin with the right of the Millowners' Association to be directly represented on the Trust, first adumbrated in these columns, is admitted, and acted upon by adding one additional elected Trustee to the number originally proposed. In view of the difficulty incidental to any redistribution of the thirteen seats provided for in the draft Bill, this seems to us the best way of meeting the reasonable claim of the Association, supported as it is by the unanimous voice of public opinion.

In addition to the decision that the opinion of the Corporation on each scheme should be invited before sanction is given thereto, the Committee have provided that on a resolution of the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner shall be bound to take action for the initiation of a scheme, in the same way as on complaint being made by a certain number of Justices of Peace or of ratepayers. In order to obviate the grave risks of increasing overcrowding by demolishing dwellings before others are erected to take their place, an addition has been made to the Bill enabling the Trust to provide accommodation for working classes in anticipation of sanction of other parts of the scheme. The majority of the Committee were unable to accept the view put forward by two members that the Corporation should be equally represented with the Government on an independent committee of experts to be appointed to finally decide as to such reclamation schemes as may be objected to by the Corporation. An argument raised by Mr. Mehta in the debate on the first reading of the Bill has been met by the insertion of the proviso that buildings constructed for the police by the Trust will at the expiration of the first lease vest in the Corporation, to be used for the same purpose and subject only to such rent as will suffice to pay for maintenance charges and rates and taxes. The Committee have not made any changes in the values of the landed estates set forth in the schedules, although they are said to be under-estimated, and they give as a reason for not doing so that this would not make any great practical difference since all revenue producing lands will ultimately revert to the present proprietors. A ground rent at the rate of three per cent. per annum will be payable by the Board from the tenth year of its existence, or from such subsequent period as may be approved by the owners—the Government of India or the Corporation respectively. In regard to lands to be reserved as open spaces it is provided that the capital cost is to be liquidated by annual payments extending over sixty years, but such payments are not to commence until the Board is realizing such annual profits as to be independent of the sums receivable from the Corporation, whether on account of the two per cent. rate or on account of the enhanced rateable value of the areas concerned. But while these terms have been adopted it has been decided "not to bind the Board irrevocably to this or that appropriation of any particular area," and hence it is to be left to the Trust to determine with the sanction of Government the allocation of the vacant lands. Meanwhile the Board will in respect of the Kennedy Sea Face, the Secretariat plot, and the Cooperage plot merely exercise the revenue rights and discharge the liabilities which now appertain to Government.

The question of the ownership of the Flats is made of less importance than it was before, by the proviso that no capital value shall be assessed in respect of them, and they are not to be built on in any case. The Select Committee are careful to point out, however, that these changes do not entail any alteration of principle, but simply lead to the reservation for future determination questions which may be more profitably settled when both the public and the Government are in a position, after some years of the Board's operations, to form a better opinion than is at present possible as to the best permanent disposal of the various scheduled lands. The duty of grappling with the intricacies of Clause 63 has been manfully performed by the Committee, and in its re-drafted and amended form the Clause gives a very much clearer statement of the financial relations of the Board and the Municipality than it formerly did. It shows that the Corporation have to pay only two per cent. of the rateable value of all taxable properties on the city, plus the additional revenue derivable from the improvements effected by the Board, and that the latter body have to give credit to the Corporation for any loss of revenue that may occur after the first five years of the Board's existence, from diminution in rateable value of particular areas consequent on the operations of the Trust, and for any expense incurred by the Municipal Executive in maintaining and lighting the roads formed by the Board or in maintaining and cleansing the sewers. While considering it "in the highest degree improbable" that the guarantee clauses will be put into force, the Committee by a majority have come to the conclusion that the retention of these clauses is "essential to the financial success of the Board's operations and certainly to the interests of the taxpayer." It is clear that the general effect of the alterations made by the Select Committee has been to modify and render less objectionable some of the more debatable sections, with the view of protecting the interests of the ratepayers and at the same time making the Trust a thoroughly effective instrument for the sanitary regeneration of the city.

THE week's crop reports show that so far as Bombay is concerned the outlook is satisfactory, though there are still over eleven thousand persons in relief in the Presidency. All standing crops are in good condition, except in parts of five districts, where they have been damaged by blight, cold, drought, or locusts, and in Dharwar, where cotton is poor. Late crops are being harvested in seventeen, and preparations are being made for next season in six districts. Fodder is sufficient and the agricultural stock is generally healthy. In Madras the water-supply is still insufficient for irrigation, except in Malabar and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations and the harvest continue and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are growing scanty in parts, but the condition of cattle is normal, while prices are steady or are slightly easier. There is no improvement in prospects, except in the Markapur taluka of Kurnool district. In Bengal, though no rain has fallen, the general prospects of the spring and other crops on the ground continue favourable, but in Chittagong rain is badly needed. The earlier spring crops are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is going on. Spring rice is doing well, and ploughing for autumn rice and jute is proceeding in parts of Bengal proper. The collection of opium is going on everywhere in Bihar, but in Chupra and Monghyr it is suffering from the west wind. There is a good supply of fodder everywhere, except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong as previously reported. In these parts and in parts of Mymensingh there is also a want of good drinking water, and prices continue steady. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh spring crops are everywhere in excellent condition, and harvesting is becoming general. The sowing of sugarcane and the extraction of opium have commenced. New grains are coming into the market, and prices are easier in most districts. Supplies and fodder are ample. Punjab prospects also are promising.

HER MAJESTY'S Flagship Eclipse entered the Prince's Dock yesterday, and will go into the Mereweather Dry Dock, to-day.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Edward Nairne, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary, left here on Monday night from the Victoria Terminus for Poona by the 11 o'clock train. Major Bethune, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain C. M. Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were present at the station to see his Excellency off. The departure was private, and no salute was fired.

FOR the week ending yesterday morning, the total of deaths in city was 2,184—this being only eleven short of the record figures registered in the week ending Feb. 15. In the corresponding week of last year the total was 1,046.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Cossack, Commander J. Mackenzie Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Karachi, which port she left on the 6th inst. Since January last, she was cruising about at the Persian Gulf, and has come to Bombay to meet the new Admiral, who is expected here on or about 19th inst. Her future movements are unknown. She had a fine passage throughout the voyage.

THE North German Lloyd steamship Gera, which recently arrived in New York from Bremen, ran into a tempest in mid-ocean on January 7, and shipped the crests of many combers. Her commander decided to try the efficacy of soft soap and oil on the waters. It is, of course, usual for storm-tossed vessels to use oil in the quieting of troubled waters, but the combination of soft soap and oil is rare. It was run from the closet pipes on the weather side, about sixty feet abaft of the beam. About eight gallons of soft soap and four gallons of thick lubricating oil were used. The soft soap was dropped through one pipe and the oil through another near by. A heavy lather appeared on the sea, and the crests ceased breaking aboard. The storm moderated next day, and the Gera was able to make her usual winter weather speed the rest of the trip.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that as the United States have had nothing whatever to do with Crete, the Powers might find a suitable Governor for that still-vex'd island among the ex-Governors of the Western States. He points out that they are accustomed to deal with populations quite as lawless and difficult to manage as the Cretans. We very much question, however, whether the Powers would find it very easy to persuade an American of the right stamp to undertake this thankless business.

IN connection with the efforts of the Lord Mayor and others to save the Crystal Palace for the people, it may be worth while to quote some statistics sent by Mr. Ellis Lever. When, many years ago, he was endeavouring to found a People's Palace for Manchester, it was said that such places were really used not for recreation but dissipation, and the Crystal Palace was quoted as an instance in point. A return was, however, sent him by the Metropolitan Police, from which it appeared that, while, from 1869 to 1876, over sixteen million persons had visited the palace, there had only been nine charges of drunkenness. This is a fact which speaks for itself.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS ON OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Roberts called attention to our relations with the Indian frontier tribes and the recent military operations.

His Lordship maintained that the so-called Forward Policy, which meant extending our influence over the border, where anarchy had hitherto reigned supreme, was necessitated by Russia's approach within striking distance.

He pointed out that the policy of non-interference had utterly failed, and it was essential that we should gradually and judiciously obtain the political control over the whole borderland.

He then instanced the quietude which reigned in Chitral and British Beluchistan during the recent troubles as a proof of the success of a Forward Policy.

His Lordship paid a high compliment to Sir William Lockhart and his troops, and said he was convinced that if we established our rule in Afridi land the Afridis would become peaceful neighbours as well as brave and loyal soldiers.

He concluded by urging that Russia must never be allowed to cross the Hindu Kush.

...rd Onslow pointed out the enormous cost that ... be entailed by Lord Roberts' proposals which ... impede the internal progress of India, and re... his previous Ministerial statements.

... Northbrook said he cordially approved the ...nment policy.

...ord Lansdowne said the policy of the Government ...ontrol, coupled with a minimum of interference ...h the tribes, and that the Khyber and Gomal ...sses should be kept open.

Lord Ripon strongly objected to our occupying the ...yber, and urged our making friends with the tribes.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

The request made by Spain that America should ...ecall her Consul from Havana, and substitute merchant ...hips for warships in conveying relief to the distressed ...Cubans, has been withdrawn, owing to the United ...States resenting the same.

THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN NORTH CHINA.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, ...eplying to a question, said that the Government had ...o information confirming the statements made by the ...*Times'* Peking correspondent in regard to the demands ...f Russia respecting Talienwan and Port Arthur.

DEER ISLAND LEASED TO RUSSIA.

Reuter wires from Yokohama that the Corean ...abinet have impeached the Foreign Minister, because ...e leased Deer Island to Russia without consulting ...em in the matter.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Reuter wires from Peking that Russia demands a ...ttlement of the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan ... the 26th instant.

The Tsungliyamen has given full powers to the ...hinese Minister at St. Petersbugh, whither the negoti...ions have been transferred.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

China has given Japan a written agreement to pay ...e war indemnity in May next.

AMERICAN VOTE FOR DEFENCE.

A Bill has been introduced into the Washington ...ouse of Representatives, with the approval of Pre...ent McKinley, for appropriating fifty million dollars ... National defence.

PANIC ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There was almost a panic on the London Stock ...change, yesterday, owing to the fears of a conflict ...tween England and Russia in connection with the ...ina question.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir George Russell, mem...r for Wokingham.

THE APPEAL OF PRIVATE JONES.

GOVERNMENT DECLINE TO INTERFERE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Government of India have declined to interfere ...n favour of Private Jones, of the Argyll and Suther...and Highlanders, who was convicted of murder by a ...eneral Court Martial held at Bareilly last month and ...entenced to be hanged. The death sentence will ...ccordingly be carried out.

The incident, it will be remembered, occurred in ...amp in the Tochi Valley, where Jones shot a Sergeant ...f the same regiment, who had been instrumental ...n getting him punished for some trifling offence against ...iscipline.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Bicknell, R.A., officiates as Superintendent, Small Arms Factory, Kirkee, vice Walker, proceeding ...n eight months' leave this week.

Government have decided that Exchange compensa...ion allowance is admissible to officers drawing Wound Pension on their Indian pay and allowances, but not ...n Wound Pension which remains sterling allowance, ...hough it may be converted into rupees at official rate.

GOLD EXCHANGE.

Twenty thousand pounds were paid into the Calcutta Mint last week in exchange for Rupees.

A small sum in gold has also been received at the Rangoon treasury.

ILLNESS OF SIR GRIFFITH EVANS.

Sir Griffith Evans, who was to have acted during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers as Legal Member, is prevented by ill-health from doing so.

THE KHYBER PASS TO BE RE-OPENED.

The Khyber Pass is to be re-opened to traffic next Friday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

AN analytical statement has been issued by the Board of Trade, supplementary to the ordinary December foreign trade returns, showing the aggregate value of the exports of British productions to each foreign country and British possession in 1897 and each of the two preceding years. The total amount of the trade in both directions presents a decrese last year in comparison with that of 1896 of £5,795,548—viz., from £240,145,551 to £234,350,003,—and, as will be seen below, the greater part of the decline occurs in the exports to British possessions. When, however, a comparison is instituted between last year's figures and those of 1895, it appears that whilst there is still a decrease of £2,243,451 in the shipment to foreign countries, there is an increase of no less than £10,703,438 in the exports to our colonies and dependencies. The detailed figures show that the most striking alteration between 1896 and 1897, so far as the British possessions are concerned, is the decrease of 2,699,931 in the shipments to India, equivalent to nearly 9 per cent. It is traceable to well-known causes—the plague, scarcity of money, and the famine. There is justification for the belief that the last-named of these troubles has had the smallest share in bringing about the decline, because the effect of the famines of 1876-8, when there was neither plague nor such monetary scarcity as we have recently seen in India, or the exports to the dependency was comparatively small. The diminution of the trade with the South African and Australian colonies, though appreciable, is not relatively very important. On the whole, our export trade with the European Continent was fairly maintained last year, in spite of a not very great falling off in that with Germany and France. It is by no means certain, moreover, that the shipments to Germany were reduced, at all events to the extent indicated in the returns, since merchandise whose ultimate destinations are in that country often appear under the head of Holland or Belgium, to which they are first sent. The growth of our trade with Russia and Scandinavia is also satisfactory. The very large increase of exports to Turkey is, of course, the result of a recovery in the State of the Sultan's dominions, after the disorganisation which took place consequent upon the Armenian outrages. To Egypt the expansion of exports which has been going on for some time is the result of the diffusion of prosperity, due to good government and favourable harvests. Less encouraging is the increase in the exports to the United States, which is attributable to the large anticipatory shipments made before the Dingley Tariff came into force, and unless the activity of trade which has set in there within the last few months should be sufficient to counteract the adverse influence of that tariff, it is hardly possible that the current year should show a marked further enlargement. But perhaps the worst feature in the figures is the important decline in trade with the Central and South American countries.

The "Board of Trade Journal" for February contains a brief outline and history of British commercial relations with China and of the establishment of the Inspectorate-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Following the statement are several tables taken from the Chinese Customs returns of trade for 1896. In that year the net total value of imports and exports amounted to 334,611,453 haikwan taels (the tael averaging 3s. 4d. in 1896). The re-exports were set down at 9,033,425 taels. These totals showed a gross value of 343,644, 878 taels, of which British dominions contributed 235,628,226 taels, leaving for all other nations 108,016,652, of which Japan contributed 28,768,977, the rest of Europe 27,509,517, Russia 17,135,723 and other nations 34,602,435. In the statistics for entries and clearances the total tonnage employed figured at 33,490,857 tons, of which the Chinese flag contributed 7,251,292, leaving 26,239,565 for foreign flags, in which total the British flag was represented to the extent of 21,847,082 tons. This left 4,392,483 tons for all other nations, Germany being a contributor to the extent of 1,945,019 tons, Japan, France, and Russia following with 565,992 tons, 434,415 tons, and 113,656 tons respectively, and other nations 1,333,401. A third table shows the value of the foreign and coast trade, viz., 845,210,395 taels, of which the Chinese flag carried 270,131,182, leaving 575,079,213 for foreign flags, and of this amount the British flag carried 463,828,496, leaving for all other nations combined 111,250,717, in which Germany figured for 43,612,012. A percentage based upon all these figures gives the following results :—

	Tonnage.	Value carried.
British	65·23	54·28
Chinese	21·66	31·35
German	5·81	5·16
Japanese	1·59	1·74
France	1·30	1·63
Russia	0·34	0·53
Other nations	3·98	4·11

Taking the average of these percentages, and deducting the Chinese percentages, there remained for foreign flags 73·20, of which the British flag contributed 60·06, leaving only 13·14 for all other nations. The percentages of the carrying trade under foreign flags work out as follows :—British 82·04, German, 7·49, Japanese 2·34, French 2, Russian 0·59, other nations 5.54. The total revenue for 1896 exceeded that for 1895 by 1,193,977 haikwan taels. The amount collected was 22,579,366 taels, of which the Chinese flag contributed 4,873,470, leaving for foreign flags 17,706,896, of which the British flag contributed 13,460,995, the remainder, amounting to 4,245,901, being derived from all other nations combined, among whom Germany is represented with a total contribution of 1,792,320, France 521,179, Japan 404,396, Russia 336,813, and other nations 1,191,193. The statement adds that the tables quoted are most significant, showing, as they do, that Great Britain carries 82 per cent. of the total trade with China which is under foreign flags and pays 76 per cent of the dues and duties collected on that trade.

Until about the middle of the eighties England's supremacy in the iron steel trade was so unquestioned that the British ironmaster was justified in looking down as from a lofty altitude on his rivals in all other countries. The self-confidence bred thereby remained with him for a decade longer, though it lacked the basis of current fact : Belgium and Germany had arisen as powerful competitors, particularly and significantly in steel, which was beginning rapidly to displace iron. At length the British ironmaster was awakened from his dream of eternal dominion ; alarming reports were brought from Europe, and the writers of magazine articles and books, and consular reports, tugged violently at the bell which announced the German peril And now, while the poor British ironmaster is still rubbing his eyes and damning the German and Belgian upstarts, comes news of a greater rival than either Belgium or Germany. The United States are in the field. The United States look like occupying the greater part of the field. It is a characteristic habit in that part of the world to make the record splash in any given line open for competition be it a monster hotel, an oil trust, or a railway accident. Having achieved many notable records in these and other phases of human activity, the United States have now made up their minds to lick the earth in manufactures ; and they have begun with iron and steel. In 1896 the shipments of iron and steel from America were about 120,000 tons, but the quantity sent last year is estimated at about 500,000 tons.

People were beginning to wonder whether the public was ever likely to hear anything further of the commercial mission sent out to China by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce some time back. Several months have elapsed since the members appointed on the mission returned to this country, and apparently their task is not yet completed. However, it is something to know that the report will shortly be ready for presentation, and then we shall be in a position to judge as to the value and importance of the information obtained by the mission. In the meantime merchants and manufacturers must rest content with the assurances of the President of the Chamber that the report, when it is issued, will be found to contain "everything" which will tend to facilitate business between the two countries.

The returns of the Austrian Lloyds Steamship Company for last year show what is referred to as the considerable increase of 619,232 florins (£51,603) in the net receipts, of which 278,512 florins (£23,209) accrued during the month of December alone. This apparently large increase during December, however, is partly explained as due to the fact that in 1896 the whole of freight insurance and some other charges for the year were deducted from the December returns, whereas during last year a proportionate deduction was made monthly. The total of the receipts for the year is given as 8,029,984 florins (£669,165).

Some interesting particulars relating to the last completed American cotton crop—that is the crops of the season 1896-7 as distinct from the current crop of 1897-8—have been issued from the United States Agricultural Department. The statement shows that the crop referred to amounted in commercial bales to 8,532,705, contributed by the following States :—Alabama, 833,789; Arkansas, 605,643; Florida, 48,730; Georgia, 1,299,340; Indian Territory, 87,705; Kansas, 61; Kentucky, 414, Louisiana, 567,251; Mississippi, 1,201,000; Missouri, 24,119; North Carolina, 521,795 ; Oklahoma, 35,251 ; South Carolina, 636,463, Tennessee, 236,721; Texas, 2,122,701; Utah, 123; Virginia, 11,539. It is remarked that the large and increasing amount of raw cotton taken directly by mills in the cotton-growing States is more than ever an important factor in estimating the annual production. Ten years ago only about 6 per cent. of a crop of 6¼ million bales was used by those States, while during the year 1896-7 they used over 11 per cent. of a crop of over 8¼ millionbales. The number of mills in operation during the year was 402, the number of spindles 3,344,327, and the number of bales bought 981,991. The investigation of the production of Sea Island cotton shows that the crop of 1896-7 was the largest on record, the States of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Texas having produced 104,368 bales. The next largest crop was that of the preceding season, estimated at about 93,000 bales. The production of Georgia was 64,663 bales, that of Florida 26,431 bales, South Carolina 10,768 and Texas 2,500. The total value of the uplands crop was 285,810,606 dlrs., which gave an average of 665c. per pound of that sold and the total value of the Sea Island crop 6,000,953 dlrs., an average price of 16.58c. per pound.

Banking in the United Kingdom continues to be a fairly remunerative branch of commercial enterprise. We have collated the balance-sheets of sixty-three joint-stock companies, and find that the average dividend paid for 1897 was just 11 per cent., a return which not a few of us would be very pleased to receive upon our miscellaneous investments. The list that we have made up contains the names of four institutions which boast the distinction of having paid 20 per cent. or more. Though the business of banking is still highly remunerative, the profits appear to have fallen off to some extent since 1890. At any rate, we find that the average dividend for forty banks in that year was 12 1-2 per cent. The year 1890 was highly productive to this branch of the community, as evidence of which we have the fact that the five purely London banks come out with an aggregate profit of £1,187,000 compared with £1,047,000 in 1887, and £981,000 last year. A considerable proportion of the whole have maintained their rate as between these two years, as well as between the six intervening years, in a way that speaks volumes for the steadiness of their business; while some of the bigger concerns have contrived to increase their distribution. The London and South-Western is a good type of the latter class. Its business has developed at a very rapid pace, and last year's dividend was 4 per cent. better than that of 1890. On the other hand, the City paid 1 per cent. less in 1897 than in 1890, the Union and the London Joint Stock 2 1-2 per cent. less, and the London and Westminster 3 1-2 per cent. less ; but all have improved of late. A significant feature is the branch expansion of the purely London banks, which should have taken place long ago.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Manchester Ship Canal Company the Chairman (Mr. J. K. Bythell) in moving the adoption of the report said the company had during the past half-year made a distinct step in advance. Out of the revenue earned the company had paid £32,743 interest on the first debentures and £8,865 towards £12,000 due on £600,000 second debentures. Thus it appeared that only £3,135 more was required to pay interest on all first and second debentures. A satisfactory feature of the half-year was that while the gross increase of revenue was only £6,218 the net increase was £11,514. The Chairman replied to some of the attacks which have recently been made upon th managemet of the canal, and appealed for more patriotism, more public spirit, and more determination on the part of of Manchester people, so that the undertaking might be all the success it was intended to be. Mr. J. T. Lees submitted an amendment to the effect that as the Corporation directors were in a majority on the Board they should alone be held responsible and should set about at once to end the "management by apprentices," and do away with the payment of directors' fees. The amendment was decisively rejected, receiving only six votes, and the resolution approving the report was passed with only one dissentient. One or two of the shareholders entered a strong protest against anything which might tend to lower the canal to the status of a mere barge canal. The Chairman said the policy of the company all along had been to maintain it in the position of a ship canal.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P., in the course of a lecture on "The Commercial Aspects of Fraud," at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, said that our common law demanded good faith, and condemned with manly fervour the "wicked mind" whenever it was proved to exist, but, ah ! that word "proof." It recked with costs—(laughter),—called up mountain ranges of difficulties, the law of evidence, the unwilling witness, the missing documents. A man might surely demand of the community in which he lived that it should prepare a code which should secure him fair and honourable treatment in all the market-places and exchanges of the country. He commended to his audience the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, which was composed in language of extreme simplicity, and as it dealt with buying and selling it necessarily related to a subject upon which every one of them was every bit as competent to form an opinion as the most experienced judge of the land. This Act codified the law relating to the sale of goods, and was quite as interesting as many novels. (Laughter.) He also commended to their notice an Act passed in 1890, which codified the law of partnership, which showed what was expected of a partner, what his liabilities, and what his relations were to third partners. It demanded the highest possible good faith between partners, and showed that any departure therefrom would entail trouble and risk. Alluding to the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, he said there was no more exhilarating and exalting reading than this Act. (Laughter.) The reason it was not popular and successfully worked was not because of any defect in the law or its machinery, but becase of the settled habits of commercial men when they made a bad debt simply to write it off and pursue it no further. He urged that the best way of making commercial law consonant with the growing moral sense of the community was to codify each branch of law separately, and state it in the form of intelligible popositions and rules of conduct. There were various branches that still required codification. Touching the law of principal and agent which should be codified. he incidentelly said that one of the most dangerous symptoms of the time was, he was credibly informed, secured commissions and shared profit unknown to the principal. If this custom continued to be pursued it must eat out the heart of commercial morality in this country.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL BARROW will not be retired from 12th B N. I. till next year.

LIEUTENANT MACGEORGE, R. E., is permitted to revert to the Home establishment.

ARMY Headquarters Camp offices close at Fort William towards the end of the month.

THE R. I. M. S. Clive leaves Durban on 12th March with the 9th Lancers and will reach Bombay about 29th instant.

LIEUTENANT WINSLOE, R. E., has been appointed to the Bengal Sappers and Miners with the Tirah Field Force, and Captain Cameron, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been deputed to Peshawar on transport duty.

THE first of the notes published under the above heading in the *Pioneer* of the 1st instant should have read as follows :—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. E. Angelo succeeds to the command of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry *vice* Birch, retired.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 7.

10 p.m.	76·8

TUESDAY.—MARCH 8.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	83·7

THE TRADE IN ARMS IN THE GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MARCH 1.

THERE is still great discussion going on in Bushire regarding the action of the Persian Government in the seizure of arms and the part taken by the British authorities in Muscat waters. One feature that seems likely to complicate matters considerably is that a portion of the arms seized were consigned on a through bill of lading from Belgium to a German firm carrying on business in Bushire. In consequence of this, it is reported that strong representations have been made through diplomatic sources, and there can be no doubt that this will raise the very delicate question, whether or not the British Government or its representatives have the right of seizing German goods carried in a British vessel but consigned to a German firm. If the interpretation of the law regarding shipowners as common carriers is correct, then it is probable that the Government have that right. Because in that case the shipowners would be the legal owners of the goods while they were the custodians of them, and the firm would have a right of action as against the shipowners primarily. But when the shipowners' remedy would come in is not quite so clear. Apparently against the underwriters, and the underwriters against the Government. It is a matter which will probably afford food for the lawyers for many months to come. It is also reported here that the underwriters have accepted liability for the arms seized, and that they will fight the Government on the question of legality. The clause under which the underwriters accept liability is the well known one, commencing :—

"Of the seas, men-of-war, fire, enemies, pirates, rows, thieves, jettisons, letters of warts and counterwart, reprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints, and detainments of all kings, princes, and people of what nation, etc."

And it is hard to see how their action could have been otherwise, and that the matter will be fought to the bitter end there seems to be no doubt. The Persian authorities, with the assistance of the British, still examine everything entering the port, and on the arrival of the Anglo-Austrian steamship Co.'s s. s. Arabistan in port, yesterday, she was examined and thoroughly searched by a party belonging to malik-a-tyar, under the superintendence of an officer belonging to H. M. S. Sphinx, which is now here.

However, nothing appears to have been discovered, or the news would quietly have been wired abroad. An interesting point to notice, as showing the very disturbed state of affairs now prevailing, is that the Governor of Bushire, Begla Begi, has just been dismissed from his post. As yet a new Governor has not been appointed, and it will be interesting to note whether he will pay for his appointment in the usual way, or whether a departure will be made from the time-honoured custom. No rain has yet fallen and the distress in the outlying districts is becoming very acute. So much so that numbers of the poorer people are flocking from the outlying districts, and a very desirable class of people are now in and around the town. Several robberies from the homes and offices of Europeans have taken place, accompanied in one case by violence, and it is becoming essential that some means of protection should be devised, as no one's home or office seems safe at present. No doubt, our energetic Consul, Colonel Meade, will move the Persian authorities to act in the matter. It is reported that the Persepolis it awaiting the arrival of troops from Thirag in order to carry reinforcements to the Berya Begi at Rapes Whether this is true or not remains to be seen. The number of troops reported to be on their way from the north to the assistance of the Berya Begi is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 9,000. But all these reports must be taken with more than the usual modicum of salt. There is no doubt, however, that it is a time of great unrest and disquiet everywhere, and that the vague reports of our discomfiture on the N.-W. frontiers are producing a ripe crop of difficulties for our people.

MR REGINALD GILBERT AND PLAGUE INOCULATION.

SOME of the native journals expatiate on the hardships caused by quarantine and segregation, and express their surprise that the plague authorities do not offer the native public a deliverance from them by an easy and simple expedient, namely, the exemption from quarantine and segregation of all persons who hold certificates of sufficient inoculation with Professor Haffkine's anti-plague serum. The *Jam-e-Jamshed*, in its issue of yesterday, writes rather warmly on the subject :—This city is obviously in want of independent English gentlemen of benevolent and public spirited motives like Mr. Reginald Gilbert. In addition to his being an independent and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Gilbert has shown himself for years past to be one who has the welfare of the native community at heart. A straightforward gentleman of honest convictions, he has shown how, for some weeks past, his heart is pained at the hundreds of untimely deaths caused in the native community by the ravages of the plague. Being in close touch with the natives, and devoting his attention to questions concerning the welfare of the city, Mr. Gilbert has been convinced, with a large number of other people, that the best protection against the plague, hitherto known, is Professor Haffkine's serum. With that conviction in his mind, Mr. Gilbert represented to the plague authorities few months ago that the serum deserved proper encouragement. The extraordinary reply sent to him by their Plague Committee was, that it was no part of the duty of the Plague Committee. Whose duty is it then ? Was the Plague Committee appointed merely to search for people suffering from plague, and to impose quarantine, segregation, and other harsh restrictions ? In the face of those restrictions, which have ruined trade and caused an extraordinary amount of dissatisfaction in the native community, the ravages of plague continue, unabated even in the hot season, to nearly double the extent of last year. Is it fair, then, that the Plague Committee should persist in expedients which have proved fruitless, and should refuse to modify or improve them ? Mr. Gilbert has courageously come forward again, though he is at Madras, to represent this deplorable state of affairs to the governing authorities. He draws attention to the fact that only a week ago the Surgeon-General, through his secretary, announced in the English newspapers ; "the results of Professor Haffkine's serum have hitherto been satisfactory." Why, then, the reluctance to extend its benefits ? The Plague Committee has spent twenty-three lakhs of rupees in checking the plague, and yet the death rate is excessively high—high to an extent unknown ever before. What, then, is the meaning of persisting in unsuccessful experiments, and of the reluctance to extend and properly encourage the benefits of an acknowledged good remedy. For the rast twelve months the native public have been insisting on a due encouragment to the serum, and on the release from the hardships of quarantine of those properly inoculated ; and have been assuring the authorities of the prospect of thousands coming forward for voluntary inoculation. Since then the efficacy of the serum has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. If the Plague Committee continues to turn a deaf ear to proved facts ; if the medical authorities refrain from advising Government to adopt a more benevolent attitude towards inoculation, it is difficult to see what remedy there can be for the conplaints of the public in the matter. If a few public-spirited English gentleman like Mr. Gilbert came forward to raise their powerful voice and to do a public duty towards the Government, towards the city, and towards a panic-stricken population, then only would there be some hope of improving the awful state of Bombay.

A HIGH compliment has been paid to English nurses by the request which the Duchess of Sparta, Crown Princess of Greece, has just made to Mrs. Bedford Fenwick—that she will select from the Ecole Militaire at Athens a superintendent sister and two nursing sisters to organise the nursing department of this military hospital. The organisation of nursing in a Greek hospital under trained supervision is a new departure, and the fact that it has been entrusted to British nurse is a pleasant recognition of their labours during the late war. The compliment is all the greater when it is remembered that the nurses in the war included some from France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Russia.

HERE is how an Alpine accident has occurred in Vienna in the middle of winter. A tourists' ball (says a correspondent) was given by a section of Alpinists, and the background of the ball-room had been decorated with a beautiful view of the Austrian Alps, which, according to the realistic tendencies of the times, was finished off with a real hill in front, on which grew alpenrosen and edelweiss. It was the ambition of all the ladies present to climb this hill in their short skirts and nailed boots which are essential for a tourists' ball. A lady of fifty-four successfully ascended the height, and expressed her triumphant joy by bursting into a hearty jodler, when her foot slipped and she was precipitated down the rickety pasteboard hill and broke both legs. The doctor who attended to her was in leather breeches, with bare knees, and green stockings, and a woodcock's feather in his hat.

H. E. LADY SANDHURST'S CONCERT.

THE last but one of the admirable series of Town Hall concerts, organised by H. E. Lady Sandhurst, in aid of philanthropic objects, took place last evening, and was fairly attended, though there were many vacant seats in the three front rows. His Excellency the Governor's String Band was again much in evidence, and was heard to great advantage in the intermezzo, "Sunset," by Matt, which in its soft and restful cadences was very suggestive of the calm of Nature at the sunset hour. Mr. Paton, who sang "Lend me your aid," has a pleasing tenor voice, and all his notes were clear and pure in tone. In response to an encore, he gave a bright little German song. The chief success of the evening was, however, undoubtedly scored by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, I. C. S., who gave brilliant performances both on the violin and piano. His violin solo, Mendelssohn Concerto, "Andanti," played from memory, and accompanied on the piano by Lady Sandhurst, was greatly appreciated. This concerto is one of Mendelssohn's happiest inspirations and is a great favourite with all violinists who are able to attain to that degree of ability which its performance demands. Mr. Mackenzie, responding to a deserved encore, played a light, graceful melody in a very artistic manner. His pianoforte solo, Chopin's "Nocturne in G Major," also rendered without notes, was a still greater treat. Chopin's compositions are difficult to interpret ; but Mr. Mackenzie had such a clear firm touch, and played with such sympathy and feeling, that one felt at once the beauty of the music and grasped the composer's meaning. Madame Schultz sang R. Schumann's "Er. der Herrlichsti von Allen" with great spirit. Her upper notes were powerful, but somewhat lacking in sweetness, otherwise her rich soprano voice was well suited to the song. Mr. Seymour Dove was the accompanist. Replying to an encore, Madame Schultz gave a tender little love song. The last item on the programme, and in the opinion of many present the most charming, was a polacca, "L'oiseau de bois," (Thierre), played by Sergeant Lusher and the Governor's Band. The light fanciful passages for the piccolos and flute were of thrilling sweetness, and the merry chorus of birds twittering in the woods was produced with the aid of a whistle. The concluding concert of the series takes place on the 22nd instant.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE GOLFER'S CUP.

THE last match of the 1897-98 golf season in Bombay—the Golfer's Cup handicap—has now been decided, Mr. C. E. Nixon winning from Mr. O. Marshall by one up. He will retain the cup until it is played for again at the close of the monsoon. Subjoined are the details of the match, which extended over two or three weeks :—

FIRST ROUND.

W P Pechey (Scr) b H F Weston (—6), 4 up and 2 to play.

H G Meikle (—1) b H C Cheetham, 2 up and 1 to play.

O Marshall (Scr) b V Bromley (—5), 4 up and 3 to play.

S J Chamier (—4) b G McLaren (—3), 4 up and 2 to play.

E R Jardine (—5) b H Bromley (—5), 2 up.

H F Spencer (—9) b P F Fischer (—1), 2 up and 1 to play.

Byes : G F Forsyth (—4), E W Noble (—5), P C Merryweather (—5), W R Rae (—9), J C Kiddle (—3), W Thacker (—7), C E Nixon (—3), W D Porterfield (—8), R M W Smyth (—3), and A C Owen (—5).

SECOND ROUND.

Pechey b Meikle, 4 up and 2 to play.
Marshall b Forsyth, 5 up and 4 to play.
Noble b Merryweather, 2 up.
Rae b Kiddle, 1 up.
Nixon b Thacker, 4 up and 3 to play.
Smyth b Porterfield.
Chamier b Owen, 2 up.
Spencer b Jardine, 3 up and 2 to play.

THIRD ROUND.

Marshall b Pechey, 4 up and 3 to play.
Rae b Noble, 1 up.
Nixon b Smyth, 1 up.
Chamier b Spencer.

SEMI-FINAL.

Marshall b Rae, 1 up.
Nixon b Chamber, 3 up and 2 to play.

FINAL.

Nixon b Marshall, 1 up, and won the cup.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

THIS annual encampment commenced on Saturday, and is being greatly enjoyed by the members of the corps. The camp is pitched in the usual site near the Jackal Club, at Santa Cruz, the commissariat arrangements being carried out by Sergeant A. F. Ferguson, the Acting Quarter-Master, and Sergt-Major Gostling. Class firing and sword exercise are carried out daily, and in the evenings smoking concerts and other entertainments are provided to beguile the after-dinner hour. On Monday morning, the troopers participated in the Tactical meeting, at the Rifle Range, and, as our report yesterday showed, gave a very good account of themselves. The officers of the corps, Captain T. W. Cuffe, Commanding, Lieut. Moir, and Lieut. H. Simons, are doing all in their power to make the fortnight under canvas both profitable from a volunteering and pleasant from a social point of view.

OPENING OF A PRIVATE TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

YESTERDAY evening, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and Bishop I. M. Thoburn, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the opening ceremony of a Private Temperance Hospital, founded under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Mazagon. About three dozen ladies and gentlemen were present. Bishop Thoburn in opening the proceedings remarked that although the beginning made by the promoters of the institution was a small one, he was not discouraged by that fact, as experience had thought them that many enterprises inaugurated in such a non-pretentious way had in the course of time grown into large and permanent institutions. He then offered a prayer invoking the blessings of God on the enterprise they had undertaken, and called upon Dr. Bhalchandra to formally open the hospital with such remarks as he might feel inclined to make. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra said that the hospital would serve a twofold purpose, first, in that of ministering to the wants of the sick, and secondly correcting inebriates. There was not such an institution throughout the whole of India, but the hospital was to be modelled on the lines of similar institutions in other parts of the world. He referred to Dr. Richardson's Temperance Hospital in London, which had been doing good work for the last twenty-one years. He (the speaker) found that this new enterprise had enlisted the sympathy of such influential men as Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and others. He was sure many people would take advantage of the institution, and he was glad to find that a Hindu lady had already applied for admission into the hospital. It would perhaps be asked why they should have a temperance hospital. His answer was that though British rule had conferred numerous benefits on the people of India, it had also introduced certain vices into the country, and one of those vices was that of drunkenness. He could not prove by statistics that drunkenness was not prevalent in this country before the advent of British rule, but from what they could gather from history—and here he stood open to correction—he must say that drunkenness had considerably increased since its advent. Dr. Bhalchandra then submitted that the working of similar institutions in England and America conclusively proved that patients could be treated on the European system without having recourse to narcotics and alcoholic drugs, such as brandy, whisky, rum, and so forth. In concluding his remarks, Dr. Bhalchandra wished Bishop Thoburn and Mrs. Van Ingen, M. D., success in their enterprise, and declared the hospital duly opened. After the customary vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

A STUDY of ozone from a technical standpoint by E. Andreoli appears in the "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry." Theoretically, one should to produce a kilo of ozone per electric horse-power ; but in practice only ten or twelve grammes are obtained. By improvements in the apparatus for producing ozone the author increases the production to thirty, and even fifty, grammes per horse-power, making the cost about 75 cents a kilo. The author proposes practical applications of ozone, such as purification of drinking water, cleansing of beer-casks, preparation of wood for instruments and furniture, bleaching of starch and dextrin, oxidation of drying oils, purification of wine and brandy, &c. It does not appear, however, that any of these proposed uses have been tested practically and on a large scale.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

(BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D.)

AN interesting and exhaustive paper on the plague was read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, in the East Conference Room, Imperial Institute, on Thursday February 17:—

It is not without some hesitation that I venture to address you on the subject of the recent visitation of plague in Bombay, for there are various questions connected with plague epidemics which can be discussed with profit only by experts in science. But I have not been deterred by this consideration, for the subject can be approached from many points of view, and an account of some of those features and incidents of the plague which became generally known in Bombay during the epidemic of 1896-97, of and the methods adopted for its repression will not, I trust, be uninteresting. And if, to complete the narrative or to make it clearer, I find it necessary to refer to some technical details which could be better dealt with by a member of the medical profession, I shall, as to these, be careful to rely mainly on the recorded opinions of experts.

PREVIOUS EPIDEMICS.

Medical authorities are, I believe, agreed as to the identity in character of the "bubonic fever" of Bombay with the disease historically known as the plague, such, for instance, as the pestilence which prevailed in Lybia, Syria, and Egypt in the 3rd century before Christ, and in Alexandria at the beginning of the Christian era and the "bubo plague" which invaded the Roman Empire in the 6th century after Christ and remained in Europe for a thousand years, and the "Black Death" of the 14th century, which started from Eastern Asia, and possibly also from a plague centre in India, and proceeding in a westerly direction to Asia Minor and the north coast of Africa, infected the whole continent of Europe and most of the adjacent islands, and visited Greenland also, destroying in Europe alone about 25,000,000 of human beings—that is, about one-fourth of the population. Numerous epidemics of the same disease were widely spread in the 15th century, and seemed, during the greater part of the two following centuries, to have become firmly established on European soil, till towards the end of the 17th century they retreated slowly eastwards. The plague lingered, however, in the south-eastern corner of the continent till 1841, and then, after a slight outbreak in some villages on the Volga in 1878-79, it "vanished completely" from Europe (Dr. August Hirsch's "Handbook ;" translation by Dr. C. Creighton, vol. 1, 1,498-500.)

The last epidemic of plague in England was in 1665, the year of the Great Plague of London ; but sporadic cases were registered in London in most of the following years till 1679. The last great outbreak in France was in 1720.

In Africa, the disease never extended beyond the northern coast-belt.

Egypt was the starting point of numerous epidemics which have overrun that tract since the 6th century, just as Turkey was the point of departure in Europe for every inroad after the plague area had become narrower and the channels of diffusion clearer (Hirsch, vol. I, 502, 504). It is said that, although the plague has not unfrequently extended to Upper Egypt, it has always reached its limit in Assuan, never going higher than the first cataract and never entering Nubia. Epidemics of plague have been described by several writers as having occurred in Nubia, Dongola, Kordofan, and Khartoum, but have not really been identified with the plague. (Ib. 503).

In Asia, epidemics were most frequent up to the year 1844, in Syria and Asia Minor. Since 1850, they have occurred in Persia, Arabia, and Mesopotamia. At one time, Persia was considered the eastern limit of the plague area in Asia, but this view is no longer possible.

I learn from Mr. William Foster of the India Office that Sir Thomas Roe's unpublished Diary for 1616-17 contains a reference to an Epidemic of plague at Agra, which lasted for 3 months of the cold weather. In 1617, Joseph Salbancke, in a letter to the East India Company, also unpublished, speaks of the same epidemic, from which 1000 people sometimes died in a day.

Mr. Alexander Rogers has recently told us that the Emperor Jehangier's autobiography contains a reference to epidemics of plague which occurred at Agra in three successive years in the middle of the 17th century. The disease prevailed in the cold weather, and disappeared in the hot season (Indian Magazine and Review, January, 1898).

In his report on the recent Bombay epidemic, Dr. Weir, Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, gives some interesting information about previous epidemics in the Deccan and Western India, including Bombay.

It appeared in the Emperor Aurungzebe's camp in 1684, and again in 1689 ; at Surat in 1684 and 1690 ; at Bassein in 1690 ; at Bulsar in 1691 ; at Tatta, in Sind, in 1696, when 30,000 people died of plague ; and in Bombay, at intervals, from 1689 to 1702. The virulent form of plague, known in British Garhwal and Kumaon as Gola, or Phatkya rog or Mahamari, has probably existed in the hill tracts of India and China from time immemorial (Dr. Hutcheson's "Note on Mahamari"). It showed itself in 1823 at Kedarnath (Hutcheson,) and in several villages above the snow line,(Hirsch) From 1834 to 1837 it became more widely diffused, and in 1837 it was alarmingly prevalent along the higher parts of the Pindar river(Hutcheson) In 1846-47, it found its way to the sources of the Ramganga, and swept away nearly the whole population of a village at a height of 7,000 feet above the sea. It reappeared at intervals at different places in Kumaon and Garhwal till 1894. In 1853, it descended to the plains of the Moradabad district, where it remained during the following year. In central India, it was present from 1813 to 1821, and extended to Rajputana, the Rann of Kutch, certain towns in Guzerat to Kathiawar and to Sindh, "where the mortality was great." In 1836, and again in 1837, it broke out at Pali, in Marwar, and spread to Jodhpore, Meywar, and Ajmere. The plague committed frightful ravages in Yunnan from 1871 to 1873, and was still prevalent there in 1879 (Hirsch). The southern slopes of the Himalayas and the mountain valleys of Yunnan must now be regarded as endemic centres of plague.

THE SPECIFIC CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

KITASATO'S BACILLUS.

At one time it was believed that the plague was due to poisonous exhalations from corpses, and this theory was supported by the French Commissioners, Lagasquie and Pariset, who studied the plague in Egypt in 1828 ; but it was shown by Dr. Hirsch, more than 16 years ago, to be untenable. He pointed out that, for the development of the disease and the formation of a plague-centre, there is always required the access of the specific virus of plague, and that these centres are coextensive with the limits of the diffusion of the virus. "Where the virus comes not, no matter how unfavourable the hygienic conditions, there the immunity from the pestilence is complete." Dr. J. F. Payne, President of the Pathological Society of London, writing a few years later, in 1885, describes the plague as depending on the reception into the body of a specific organic contagion, which becomes multiplied therein. "Analogy," he says, "makes it very probable that the contagion is a living organism of the class Bacteria" (Encyc. Brit. vol. XIX. Art. "Plague"). The result shows that here, as elsewhere in the realm of scientific discovery,—

"The golden guess
Is morning-star to the full round of truth."

The world of science has accepted as conclusive the investigations conducted by Dr. Kitasato and Professor Aoyama, who were deputed by the enlightened Government of Japan to study the disease at Hongkong in 1894. The "Bacilluspestis" discovered by Kitasato is now universally recognised as the essential cause of the plague. It is classed in the vegetable kingdom under the "Bacteria" which are among the simplest of living forms, and consist of a single cell, with a limiting membrane. They are found almost everywhere, some of them are our best friends. Others may be friends, but behave as enemies. The plague bacillus belongs to the group of parasites or disease-producing bacteria which find a home in the bodies of certain animals. It is a little less than 1-25,000 of an inch in breadth and about 1-10,000 of an inch in length. Its size, however, is not constant (Lancet, 1897, vol. 1.). To adopt an illustration used by Dr. Woodhead, it would take about 500 millions of such organisms, laid side by side to cover a postage stamp (Minutes of Proceedings, Inst. C. E., vol CXXX. Art. "Bacteriology"). Insignificant, however, as it seems, this minute organism has been so deadly an enemy of the human race that popular as well as scientific interest cannot fail to be aroused in regard to it at the outset of any inquiry about the plague. There are questions regarding its manner of life—its individual life, whether on the ground, or in the air, or in the bodies of men,—and its social life,—in societies which cannot be numbered,—questions also as to the conditions which favour its growth and the development of its poisonous power, and as to its methods of attack and the supposed susceptibility to attack of different races and communities, and as to the best means of repelling its attacks, many of which must remain unanswered for the present and until the bacillus and its habits can be studied, not merely when it is captive in the laboratory, but when it is a free agent also. But we can, at all events, note some of the ascertained facts.

Dr. Kitasato has found bacilli in the blood, the swollen glands, and other internal organs of plague patients. He describes them as rods with rounded ends, which are readily stained by the ordinary aniline dyes, the poles being stained darker than the middle parts and presenting a capsule, sometimes well marked. They show little movement. They can be cultivated on suitable media ; and, when thus growing in a "colony," they can be seen with the naked eye. When grown in beef tea, they make the medium cloudy ; and on potatoes they look whitish-grey. Their growth is strong in blood serum at the normal heat of the body. They require oxygen for their growth (Dr. C. H. James's "Report on the Plague"); and multiply by fission—that is, by a lengthening of the cell and its transverse subdivision into two or more cells. Each divided portion is a new plant, which repeats in a few hours the process to

which it owes its own [...]nce. Reproduction thus proceeds in a rapid g[eomet]rical progression. No spores have as yet been fou[nd in] plague bacilli.

Through the court[esy] of Dr. Arnott, late physician of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and of Dr. Ferguson, of the Pathological Institue of Glasgow, I am able to exhibit some microscopic preparations of bacilli found in a human being, in a rat, and in mice, and also two magic lantern slides of photographs of bacilli taken from an affected gland. One of the photographs is by Dr. Bitter, of Cairo, who was in Bombay last year. (Slides shown).

Dr. Kitasato and Dr. Yersin have found that cultures of bacilli are destroyed in a few hours by a temperature of 136° Fahr., and in a few minutes by a temperature of 212° Fahr. Sir William Robinson says that "its great enemy is the sun" (Colonial Reports, No. 148, "Hongkong." 1894.) According to Dr. James, it is easily killed by direct sunlight, by heating to a temperature of 140o Fahr., by antiseptics and by weak acids, but it can withstand simple drying for five or six days.

"In suitable conditions," says Monsieur Haffkine, "the germs will multiply indefinitely. When the nutritious medium is exhausted, but the bacilli are protected from desiccation or invasion of other growth, they may remain alive for many months, possibly for years. In the ordinary conditions, when exposed to the vicissitudes of the open air, bacilli of plague captured by the bacteriologist die out very rapidly, in about a week at the utmost. Plague epidemics, however, often last for years.' He adds that "when the germ is got hold of it almost dies if the bacteriologist only looks at it. And again: "The germs may rise, like any other dust in the air, but under these conditions, when surrounded by air and light, they get weakened rapidly and die. In any case it is so when the bacteriologist keeps them under watch." It is probable that the germ is most actively poisonous "immediately on leaving a diseased body or after an interval of a day or two." There may, however, be germs which require longer periods for acquiring full strength. "This is not known." At present it is supposed that the virulence of the microbe depends "on its previous passage through a susceptible animal or man." The probability of germs retaining their virulence for any length of time while in the air appears to Monsieur Haffkine to be remote. His opinion that the microbe as scientifically studied in a test tube, "is somehow different from the complex phenomena which determine an epidemic" is, I believe, one that is shared by others who have lately been engaged in scientific research in Bombay.

In Italy, in the 17th century, it was believed that the poison of plague was smeared by certain foreigners on the doors and walls of houses. It was alleged that the walls and benches and even the bell-ropes of Milan Cathedral were thus anointed. The frequent appearence of a "yellowish-whitish" substance sprinkled on walls "as with a sponge," is attested by the personal observations of Ripamonti as related by Manzoni, and caused the utmost popular excitement. Householders burnt the affected places with lighted straw ("I Promessi Sposi," Ch. 31; translation by Herbert Batty.)

"Patches and blotches of infection broke out upon the walls on houses, and when scraped off would reappear until the house was burnt down" ("John Inglesant," Ch. 33). It is doubtful whether bacteriologists will admit that such appearances could have been natural colonies of plague germs.

Dr. Yersin once thought that he had traced the bacilli in the soil, but I believe that he found afterwards that he had been mistaken. Bacilli have not, so far as I know, been actually found in the ground or in a free state in the air.

THE DISEASE DEFINED—ITS SYMPTOMS.

The term "bubonic," by which the plague was first designated in Bombay, has been objected to by Dr. Lyons, as another acute infectious disease, characterised by inflammatory swellings of [...] in glands, but entirely distinct from plague, has already been described as glandular fever. He prefers the word "plague," for it indicates that the disease is a "stroke." The victim is struck down and dies. In malignant forms of fever, such as typhus, scarlet fever, small pox, and malaria, people are also struck down and die quickly; but malignancy is exceptional in these diseases, while in plague it is the rule (Bombay Med. and Phys. Soc. Jour., vol. I pt. 5.) The plague is defined by Dr. J. F. Payne as a specific febrile disease transmissible from the sick to healthy persons, and accompanied usually by buboes and sometimes by carbuncles Encyc. (Brit. (Dr. Arnott) in his recent address to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow University, classifies plague cases, as observed in Bombay, under four heads: (1) mild cases, with buboes; (2) severe cases, with buboes (1) pneumonic plague with or without buboes and (3) abdominal plague, resembling typhoid fever. "There are also mild cases—ambulant plague—which seldom come under treatment, but may spread the disease (Scottish Med. and Surg. Journ., Jan., 1893.)

According to Dr. Payne, the mild plague sometimes precedes and sometimes follows severe epidemics as on several occasions in Mesopotamia, from 1873 to 1878 and in Astrakan in 1877.

This form of the disease is, in Dr Kitasato's opinion, dependent on the same bacillus as that which produces the severe form, "but in an attenuated or benign phase." In this opinion Dr. Cantlie concurs (Brit. Med. Journ., 1896, vol. ii. 1831.) The symptoms of severe plague, as observed in Bombay, vary with the precise type assumed by the disease. According to Dr. Childe, in the form with buboes the attack is sudden being often accompanied by rigor at first. Then fever comes on, with bad headache vomiting, and frequently delirium. The temperature rises to 104° Fahr. or more. The respirations are increased and the pulse is rapid. The face of the patient assumes an anxious expression, and he feels a pain in the groin and under one arm. Later on, a mass of painful glands is seen on the tender spot. Formerly, no cases were diagnosed as plague unless there were external "buboes" (Bombay Med. and Phys. Soc. Journ., vol. 1, pt. 5.)

Dr. Childe describes also the form without buboes, which resembles bronchitis or pneumonia, and is usually fatal within three or four days. The onset is sudden, with rigor, fever, headache, &c. Symptoms of bronchitis or pneumonia then appear, but the patient is much more ill and his fever is much higher than can be explained by the amount of lung disease present. The lymphatic glands are either normal or only slightly enlarged, and there is no pain. This form of the disease is the "pneumonic plague." Dr. Hojel has described some cases of the "abdominal type of plague," which in their early stages, bear a very strong resemblance to enteric fever, the differential diagnosis being very difficult (Bombay Med. and Phys. Journ., vol. I, p. 5.)

Dr. Weir notices the desire to wander, which is sometimes a "strange and pathetic" symptom of the disease. A patient with a temperature of more than 100° suddenly leaves his house, and if he has any money, he drives to a railway station, with the intention of going to some place by rail; he cannot say why Dr. Weir noticed this desire to wander in all classes, and it often precedes high fever and delirium.

During the English epidemics of the 16th century, certain black patches on the skin, known as "tokens," were considered to be sure precursors of death, and gave rise to the name, "Black Death." (Payne). No such symptoms were, I believe, observed in Bombay, and their absence suggests to Dr. Arnott the probability that typhus and other diseases may have been mixed up with the plague in those epidemics.

INVASION OF THE BODY BY THE BACILLUS. INCUBATION OF THE DISEASE.

According to the observations of Dr. Leumann local inoculation through abrasions however minute, such as cuts and scratches of the skin, has been the most common method of invasion in plague cases, especially among the poorer classes, who go about, for the most part, bare-footed, and with their arms and legs insufficiently covered.

The congestion and enlargement of the lymph glands nearest the point of inoculation indicates an attempt at local resistance. Where the organism attacked resists the micro-organism, the disease remains local; but where the power of resistance of the organism is lowered, or was, from the first slight, "the bacilli ... become generalised throughout the body, reaching the blood either by the lymph channels or, in some cases by direct extension into the veins in or around the glands and producing true septicæmia. Such cases are almost always, if not invariably fatal." Bombay Med. and Phys. Journ., vol. I, pt, 5.) In the pneumonic variety, described by Professor Childe, the bacilli may be either breathed into the lungs, as in "primary plague pneumonia," or the plague may involve the lungs, among other organs, during the course of the septicæmic form, thus producing "secondary plague pneumonia."

And, thirdly, as Dr. Leumann observes, invasion by absorption from the alimentary canal "is quite a likely mode of invasion, and should not be forgotten as a possible one."

Dr. Herbert observes that, in the more fatal septicæmic type of plague, in which there are few, or no, obviously enlarged glands, the bacillus is found in large numbers in the blood; but in the ordinary bubonic type the blood is not the chief seat of the disease. The members of the Russian Plague Commission in Bombay, Professor Wysokowicz and Dr. Zabolotny, found that, in bubonic cases, the enlargement of the glands was mostly due to the presence of enormous numbers of bacteria (Bombay Med. and Phys. Sec. Journ., vol. I, pt 6). In primary pneumonic plague, the sputum is full of bacilli. These facts seem to show that the microbes multiply after they enter the body.

Observations in the hill tracts of Northern India favoured the conclusion that the period elapsing between the infection of the patient and the manifestation of plague symptoms is very short. Dr. Hutcheson says that the disease may prove fatal within 24 to 48 hours, after exposure to infection." The period of incubation was supposed at Hongkong to range from two and a half to six days; but in some cases to be as long as nine days (Lawson and Yersin). In malignant epidemics, Dr. Payne says that the period may be shorter, and may be even reduced to less than a day. Generally, a week's observation would show whether a suspected person is really infected or not. Dr. Choksy found that, in some exceptional cases, the patient's power of resistance and his general state of health prolonged the period to twelve days. For the purposes of the plague regulations prescribed by the Venice Sanitary Convention of March 19. 1897, the period of incubation is fixed at ten days.

(To be concluded.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The enlistment of Swahilis for service in Uganda is not altogether a new departure. The Swahilis are the well-known "coast" men of the protectorate, a trained body of whom have been employed on military duty in Uganda and the neighbouring territory for some time past.

The Rev. M. C. Sanders, M.A., Chaplain of Murree, is appointed to be chaplain of Simla, and takes up his new appointment towards the end of this month.

One sign of the desire of the Zakka Khel to submit has been recently given. Five men of that clan, who deserted from the Khyber rifles, have come in, bringing their arms with them. Others are believed to be on their way to Jamrud.

The Northern India Stores, Limited, have presented to the Lahore Local Golf Club a very handsome silver cup, which is open for competition to members of all Golf Clubs in the Punjab. The Cup will be played for on the 25th and 26th instant on the Lahore links, and will become the absolute property of the winner.

The 57th Field Battery, No. 3 Mountain Battery R. A., No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, and 34th Pioneers, have been formally transferred from the 5th Brigade to the divisional troops, 1st Division, Tirah Field Force. The 8th Bengal Infantry left Peshawar for the Tochi Valley on the 3rd instant, marching *via* the Kohat Pass. The 37th Dogras have taken over the duties at Jamrud and Hari Singh.

At the date of the Returns there were 6,915 persons on the test relief works at Nellore, and including those in receipt of gratuitous relief a total of 7,079, an increase of 313 on the previous week's returns. In Bombay there were 11,748 on works and gratuitously relieved, and in the Central Provinces only 218, consisting entirely of sick persons in poor houses and children. The total throughout the country is now under 20,000, a slight improvement on previous figures.

At the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on the 24th instant some important alterations in the rules of racing will be proposed. One of the objects which the stewards have in view is to define more clearly both their own powers and the powers of the local stewards at a meeting. Under the altered rules there will be no room for doubt as to the power of the stewards to deal with malpractices on the report of the local stewards of a meeting, after a full and proper inquiry. Another object is "to provide against the disqualification of horses for accidental errors or defects in the entry not affecting the identity of the horse entered, or the qualification of the person entering it." It is suggested that a fine is a more appropriate punishment than disqualification in such cases. By relaxing the rules in this direction the stewards will merely be following the example of the English and Australian Turf Clubs. A special amendment is to be privately moved by Mr. J. P. Hewett, the purport of which is to refuse further recognition to the Western Indian Turf Club, so far as their measurement of horses is concerned.

Dr. Bourne's report on sugarcane disease in the Godavary district and neighbourhood, to which His Excellency the Governor referred in his speech at Coconada the other day, has been issued. It ascribes the evil to a fungoid growth having all the symptoms characteristic of "trichosperia sacchari masse" which has recently threatened to extinguish the sugar industry of Barbadoes. Dr. Bourne finds both the root fungus and rind "fungus" present, whereby great damage is being done; and that unless some measures to check its progress are adopted at once matters will go from bad to worse. His inquiries show that the disease is pretty widely spread along the whole coast even to Ganjam, and has been gradually coming on for years. Each plantation he examined showed the disease in all its stages, that is to say, contained plants which had been attacked at different periods. The report shows that some of the methods adopted by the ryot are calculated to spread the spores as widely as possible; his method of planting and more especially of raising a second crop where the disease is prevalent being almost certain to ensure its recrudescence in an aggravated form. As a remedial measure Dr. Bourne recommends that all land under sugarcane this year should be sown with paddy; all cane roots left in the ground wherever there has been any disease being taken up and burnt, and all crushed cane, old leaves and other litter to be burnt at once Where new gardens are being planted "tops" from a perfectly healthy area should be secured. As this will not be feasible this year the existing "tops" should be carefully examined by cutting across at each end and any showing red spots in the flesh should be scrupulously rejected and burned. Next year it will be necessary to consider the feasibility of importing seed or taking other measures. It is too late to do so this year.

The case in which a soldier was charged with murdering a woman at Jubbulpore ended in the Allahabad High Court on Saturday, after a hearing which had lasted the whole week, in the acquittal of the prisoner. The result was not unexpected. A curious feature of the case is that the "alibi," on the strength of which chiefly the prisoner was acquitted, was made for him by the prosecution witnesses. The average native witness of the poorer class has usually such a vague idea of time that an "alibi," covering only a portion of the time of an occurrence can rarely be relied upon; but in this case the statements made by the women were so positive and definite that they gave away their case completely. They declared that the *chowki* clock struck ten as the prisoner entered their house, and that it struck eleven immediately after the murder had been committed. Again they asserted with the utmost confidence that they knew the prisoner well because he had been in the military police and was frequently in the bazaar in that capacity. But for these statements the case against the prisoner was unquestionably very strong. As it was, he was able to prove to the satisfaction of everyone that he was in barracks a mile away from the spot at 10-15 p.m., and that he had never been in the military police. The jury evidently felt justified in view of this definite contradiction on material points in distrusting the evidence of identification altogether.

In St. John's Established Church, Dundee, on the other day, the Rev. Naysmith, the assistant minister, performed the feat of praying for three quarters of an hour. For some time past it has been customary for the devotional part of the service to be conducted by the assistant, the Rev. Dr. Grant restricting himself to the sermon. On Sunday, February 6, both ministers occupied the pulpit while the devotions were proceeding. Mr. Naysmith began the prayer prior to the sermon at twenty minutes past eleven, and it was soon apparent that the supplication was to be a long one. After half-an-hour signs of impatience were manifesting themselves; several worshipers were observed conversing, while about half-a-dozen left the church. Meantime, although it is understood Dr. Grant took means to induce him to cut the prayer short—by pulling the assistant's coat tails, one observer said—Mr. Naysmith proceeded, and closed with the Lord's Prayer at five minutes past twelve, being fully three-quarters of an hour engaged at the petition. Subsequently, instead of taking a seat in a pew for the remainder of the service, Mr. Naysmith walked out of the church. Dr. Grant makes it the rule to restrict the service as nearly as possible to an hour, but in view of the fact that the prayer was expanded to such an extent, the rule had to be broken, although he grasped the situation to some extent by only delivering one of the divisions of his sermon.

M. Rochefort continues his good work on behalf of the unfortunate Dreyfus. He has now discovered that the Minister of War, the Minister of Justice, and indeed, as we gather, all the other occupants of the Ministerial Bench are "traitors." It appears that they are all secretly friends of Dreyfus, and M. Rochefort alone has the courage to expose them. Really, if he will only persist in this most judicious course, we shall not be surprised if he proves a better friend to the unhappy prisoner of the Ile du Diable than even M. Zola himself.

By the death of the Rev. Edmund Spenser Tiddeman, a descendant of the Elizabethan poet Spenser has passed away. The rev. gentleman, who had been rector of West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, since 1885, died from syncope following influenza. He graduated from Worcester College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1854. He was a schoolmaster for some years, and in 1825 became incumbent of Childerdiith, Essex, which living he held until he went to West Hanningfield. He was appointed rural dean of Danbury in 1891.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE DISTRICT OF RATNAGIRI.

The subjoined is a copy of a memorandum addressed to the Secretary to the Famine Commission by Mr. P. R. Desai, pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri. He says:—

The following lines relate to my experience of the district of Ratnagiri during the last famine as an inhabitant of that district. I have attempted to give a brief description of the geographical position, the nature of the soil, and the general condition of the people of that part of this presidency, in order that the members of the Commission may have an idea of the difficulties the people of the country had to face during the famine.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE DISTRICT OF RATNAGIRI.

The tract of this presidency, forming the present district of Ratnagiri, lies between the Suhadri range of the ghauts and the sea, from the Bankote river on the north, to the state of Sawantwadi and the Portuguese territory of Goa on the south. The total area of the district from Bankote to the Redee eruk is about 159 miles, and its breadth from the ghauts to the sea is about 45 miles.

NATURE OF ITS SOIL AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The whole of the district is almost hilly and rugged. Its rice land is of an inferior quality, and yields, in most places, only one crop in the year. By far the largest portion of the cultivation is "wurkus," or dry grains, such as, nagli, hurrik, and cooltie, etc. Almost every inch of land capable of yielding crop of any kind is brought into cultivation, even the summits of the highest hills not being allowed to be waste. The wurkus land requries to be kept fallow for a longer or shorter period, according to the quality of the soil, for want of sufficient manure. The very cultivation of the soil of this part of the country depends entirely upon the timely monsoon rains, there being no irrigational works in part of the district. The people are proverbially too poor. The cultivators here have generally a hard struggle for subsistence, and many of them do not get a full meal for days together.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FAMINE AND MEASURES ADOPTED TO SAVE THE HUMAN LIFE.

Early in November last, there was a sudden rise in the prices of food-grains, and the signs of the approaching distress were visible throughout the district. The distress was due to the failure of crops for want of sufficient rain. Reports were received by the Collector of the failure of crops and of the water-supply in the district. A deputation consisting of some leading gentlemen of the town of Ratnagiri waited upon the Collector, Mr. Drew, who promised them to do what was necessary in the matter. Meetings were held and subscriptions raised for the immediate improvement of the water-supply for human beings and cattle. Loans were given to agriculturists to provide them with immediate means of subsistence and to enable them to prepare their lands for cultivation in the next season, and in some talukas small relief-works were opened by the Local Boards in consultation with, and acting under the instructions of, the Collector, who tried his utmost to help the poor in those days of calamity. But even the latter measures were found to be inadequate for the requirements of those hard times—especially in the month of September last, when the distress had developed itself into close famine—as no substantial help was, I regret to say, given by Government, either by opening large relief-works or by way of giving gratuitous relief of any kind to those who stood in great need of it; and consequently had it not been for the charitable distribution of money by Mr. Khareghat, the District Judge, and Mr. Drew, the Collector—be it said to their credit,—many old men and women unable to work and helpless children would have perished from starvation.

NECESSITY FOR SUSPENDING THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

I have already said that the greatest portion of the total area of the culturable land in this district is utilized for the cultivation of wurkus crops, and that the cultivation of such crops depends entirely upon the monsoon rains. That there was a failure of such crops for want of rain over a considerable area of this collectorate is, I think, beyond a doubt. Such being the case, one is at a loss to understand why the collection of the land revenue was not suspended or remitted during the last famine, at least in those parts where it had pressed too hard. Remission or suspension, whole or in part, of the collection of the next instalment or instalments of the land revenue would have been an important boon to the distressed cultivators, who were hemmed in as it were by the distress in their homes, and the plague in Bombay which lost them the means of subsistence which they usually obtained for at least eight months in the year. Numerous applications were, I am told, made by the distressed ryots for this concession, but I am afraid they did not receive adequate consideration at that time at the hands of the authorities. This, I consider, was under the circumstances herein mentioned a departure from the prescriptions of the Famine Code.

NECESSITY FOR IMPORTING FOOD-GRAINS BY GOVERNMENT.

The district of Ratnagiri is over-populated, and the soil being miserably sterile, is quite incapable of supporting the population. Considerable quantity of grains are, therefore, annually imported from the neighbouring districts. Rule 42 (*e*) of the Famine Code says:—"Only in very exceptional cases . . . will Government take direct action to import grain; and Government will not interfere with private trade, as long as that trade is able and willing to place food within the reach of the distressed people." What this rule says, in effect, is that Government can, if they wish, purchase grain on their own account for sale to the distressed people in places where it is most needed. The distressed people of Ratnagiri did really stand in need of such a help in the last famine. Suggestions were, therefore, made to the Collector to move Government to import grain for selling it to the poor of this district at rates reasonably below the market rates prevailing in those days, but he declined to take any action in the matter, rightly or wrongly, I cannot say. I am not unaware of the fact that the Code does not encourage any interference with the action of private trade, but when the peculiar circumstances of a particular district call for such an interference, I think that the rule contained in the Code ought to be relaxed in favour of that district.

ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATION THOUGHT LIKELY TO BE USEFUL IN FUTURE FAMINE.

It is difficult for a man of my profession to make recommendations or to offer any advice in matters of this kind, but my personal experience of the last two famines (of 1876-77, when I was in the Deccan, and that of 1893-97), leads me to say that nothing short of the adoption of the following measures by Government will materially help the distressed people in any part of the country which may hereafter be visited by famine. These measures are:—

(1) On receipt of a report from the Collector that, owing to the abnormal failure of the harvest, causing total or almost total destruction of crops over a considerable area where famine is imminent, let Government be authorized at once to depute an independent and experienced officer to ascertain, on personal inspection of the affected locality, whether any remission or suspension, whole or in part, of the collection of the land revenue is absolutely necessary. If the decision of the affair so appointed be in the affirmative, let the concessions be at once granted by Government without consulting any other officers in charge of the district.

In making this suggestion I do not mean in any way to reflect upon any of the Collectors who are now entrusted with this duty. I want to see them relieved of this duty, because they are, at present, over-worked. Hence this recommendation.

(2) Let section 42 of the Famine Code be so modified as to authorize Government to purchase food-grains on their own account for selling it at a moderate rate to distressed people in places where it is greatly needed; and, lastly,

(3) Let the "Famine Insurance Fund" be largely and freely utilized in relieving the distressed poor in need of help during famine.

WHETHER ANY CHANGES OR MODIFICATION ARE NECESSARY IN THE EXISTING CODE.

I have carefully perused the whole of the Famine Code and have verified my impressions of its contents, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that none of the rules therein given seems to require any material change or modification except in respect to the matters mentioned above. All the rules contained in the Code are reasonable and suitable for combating with any future distress of any magnitude, provided that they are honestly, strictly, and sympathetically given effect to.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE.

(Continued from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Lord George Hamilton, continuing his speech in the Commons, said:—The people in the south are more tractable. We have not to deal with a narrow fringe of territory within the Durand agreement, but beyond that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of fanaticism. There is this disadvantage, that if you advance prematurely and send your frontier officer to take part in the management of the business of any tribe, it is almost impossible to withdraw him after he has for a short time fulfilled his functions. A remarkable feature of the recent out-break is that the best and most humane officers got the greatest blame. I do not think we should find fault with the political officers. As bearing on this matter, I might mention a curious story in connection with a very well-known Indian fanatic. He went up from the North-West Provinces with a band of fanatics to wage war against the Sikhs. He assumed greater and greater authority, until he became practically King of the valley of Peshawar. He had agents in every village and all over the country, and yet a combined effort was made against him, and one night he and all his men were simultaneously murdered. The conclusion I have come to, looking at past outbreaks, is that those who organise them are very few in number, and that the Khans are such children that they do not know from day to-day what they will do, and that they only join in these out breaks from a love of loot and outrage. Therefore, it is almost impossible for a political officer in this tract of country so to shape his course as to avoid giving offence; and I think for the future we should keep the Sind system and the Punjab system to their respective and legitimate spheres of influence, and not harshly seek to introduce the southern system under the more difficult conditions. (Hear, hear.) We have certain additional difficulties to face, but we have certain advantages also. In the first place, we must, as the population develops, come more in contact with these tribes. We have a large area of tribal population to deal with, and there is no doubt greater solidarity and more deep-rooted fanaticism among these tribes than was suspected. It is also quite clear that we must maintain, control, and enforce our power over the great trade routes and roads leading into Afghanistan, even though they pass through the territory of the tribes. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, we have this advantage: we have asserted our strength all over the tribal country; we have imposed most lenient terms on the tribes; we have given conclusive proof that we are most reluctant to interfere with their independence; and, strangely enough, no animosity is felt by them against us. All the political officers state that their relations are better than they have been for some time past, and that there is a greater desire than ever to recruit in our Army. (Laughter.) Now, if the House agrees generally—and there seems to me to be no dissent from the general principles I have laid down—is not this a favourable opportunity of trying to see if we cannot come to some general agreement? Ever since I have been in the House this question of frontier policy has been an everlasting source of partisan strife in this House, and, worse still, the same division of opinion prevails in India. The Sind authorities are ranged against the Punjab, the military authorities against the civil, and thus there is a frittering away of individual ability, talent, and experience in controversy and correspondence which might be devoted to the prosecution of the common object of a settled interior policy. (Hear, hear.) I want, if possible, to put an end to this state of things by an authoritative declaration of opinion that will be generally acceptable to the House. (Hear, hear.) I want to clearly lay down for the future what can and what cannot be done. I want to tell the Forward men, "You may go so far and no farther." I want to tell those who hold other views, "You must come up to a certain line and there remain." If there is a desire on the part of the right hon. gentlemen opposite to mark their participation in such a policy—I can hardly doubt a desire on their part to co-operate—now seems to me to be the time for them to give their assent to it. (Hear, hear.) India has passed through a series of exceptional troubles and calamities. Some are ephemeral and are passing away; others are permanent. The frontier difficulty is permanent. We shall not conjure it away by our speeches. We have got to face it, to grapple with it, and to overcome it. It will always be—I care not what policy you may pursue—a certain source of danger. It may even be a drain on the Indian Exchequer from time to time; but the difficulty and risk of the position are largely enhanced by the differences of opinion which prevail at headquarters. (Hear, hear.) If those who speak after me will only devote the main part of their attention to the future and not to the past—(Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers)—I do not think it is necessary to be perpetually indulging in wranglings of the past—and if those who speak hereafter will devote their main attention to the policy to be pursued in the future, let us hope that the upshot of this debate may be that the country will know that, no matter what party may be in power, the same policy, the same principles, and the same methods will be applied with firmness towards the treatment of the various difficulties which from time to time arise in this most complicated and far-reaching problem. (Loud cheers.)

Sir H. Fowler, who was received with Opposition cheers, said: If the whole of the speech of the noble lord had been couched in the terms of the last quarter of an hour, I think this debate might have been very appreciably shortened, and perhaps the general effect of our policy to some considerable extent strengthened. But the noble lord asks us to forget the first three-quarters of an hour of his speech, in which he made a series of statements which I am bound to controvert—statements which we deem inconsistent alike with the records of known facts of the case, and with the very policy which he himself has advocated in the concluding portions of his speech. (Opposition cheers.) It is impossible not to refer to the accusation brought against me personally, that I did not communicate with Lord Elgin with reference to the views of her Majesty's late Government on the policy of the Indian Administration. That I am bound to deny. (Opposition cheers.) Within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the despatch, I telegraphed to the Viceroy, and I intimated to him, as clearly as possible, the uneasiness that was felt. I said, "Strong feeling exists here." Where? Not among the Indian officials at the India Office; not in the public Press, for they knew nothing about it; and not in the House of Commons, because it was not discussed here. It meant in the Cabinet, and the Viceroy perfectly understood that.

Lord G. Hamilton: No, no.

Sir H. Fowler: If the Secretary of State says he did not I will accept it.

Lord G. Hamilton: Not only did he not understand it, but he wrote to me personally that he never knew the objections came from the Cabinet.

Sir H. Fowler: After that I have not another word to say about it; but I thought the meaning was perfectly clear. What was the answer? In less than twenty-four hours of receiving my telegram, he replied, "I anticipated the charge"; and I submitted both my telegram to Lord Elgin and his reply to my colleagues before they came to a decision upon the matter. (Hear, hear.) The Indian Secretary has attempted to show that the late Government went first to Chitral. I do not think we did (Opposition cheers.) I know we went to Chitral with an army—(ironical Ministerial cheers)—but we went there to rescue subjects and representatives of the Crown who were there in the discharge of their duty, and the British Government were bound to rescue them. The Secretary of State has spoken strongly about our allies amongst the frontier tribes. I should like to ask him who they were. There were two sets of tribes—one set did not fight us. Why? Because they relied on our proclamation. They were actually in arms at the time the proclamation was issued, and they laid down their arms and relied on the terms of our promise.

Lord G. Hamilton: I never heard that before.

Sir H. Fowler: The noble lord himself says it in the despatch. (Opposition cheers.) His words are: "It is probable that the proclamation was not without effect, at all events on the tribes that came into immediate contact with us." (Renewed cheers.) As to the question of the road, I cannot understand the attitude of the noble lord. He has on previous occasions in the House taken to himself the credit of having made the road, with what he called its commercial and political advantages. But a spirit of abnegation has now come over him, and he rejects the credit which does not belong to him, and in the papers laid upon the table I find myself honoured with having conferred that blessing upon Chitral. (Opposition laughter.) A good deal has been said about the Durand agreement. When the noble lord and the leader of the House speak of the entanglements with which our frontier policy is involved, and which have been made by the Liberal Government, they conveniently forget the one great entanglement to which we owe so many of these northern complicated problems—I mean the Afghan War of 1878. (Opposition cheers.) From that date commenced all the trouble which has since arisen. (Loud Opposition cheers.) I and my friends on this side were amongst those who voted in favour of the policy which has secured to us the friendliness and independence of Afghanistan. On that occassion Lord Ripon promised the Amir that if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan the British Government would assist him to such extent and in such manner as might appear to them necessary. This being the case, the House will see that the boundaries of the Amir's country were a very serious question to the English Government. In 1884 a dispute about the nothern boundaries of that country almost led to a war between us and Russia, and the work of delimiting those boundaries was satisfactoryly accomplished. It was very difficult, however, to settle the eastern boundaries of Afghanistan, where a stretch of land of 600 miles separated the Amir's territory from British India. It was inhabited by these wild, untutored, and untamed tribes, who played off the two rival Powers against each other. There was constant uneasiness and danger of friction between the Amir and ourselves; and, under these circumstances, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Kimberley, by whom the negotiations were conducted, were justified in entering into the Durand agreement for the purpose of settling these disputes, So far as the Durand agreement is concerned I think it was a very able agreement in the interests of the peace of the two countries. (Hear, hear.) The document stated expressly that neither the Indian Government nor the Amir were to exercise interference in the territories lying beyond the line of demarcation. Mr. Balfour stated the other night that my action, which he said was the precedent for the British occupation of Chitral, was taken after the delimitation was completed That is inaccurate. My action was taken firstly in connection with the delimitation. Lord G. Hamilton has made a great point of the dissent of the civilian members of the Indian Council and of their being over-ruled. I am the last man to minimise the importance of the views of these distinguished men; and I can assure the noble lord that the over-ruling of the majority of the Council of India and the approbation subsequently given by the Secretary of State to that over-ruling were not done hurriedly or without the gravest consideration. A contest arose in the course of the delimitation, the tribes resented the presence of the force marking the frontier, there was a punitive expedition at the end of it. At last the Government of India wrote home that they were not satisfied with the proposals they had made to me; some thought my policy had not been fairly tried; and others differed from the new proposals, which involved a departure from what I had sanctioned, and what they themselves proposed. They admitted a difference of opinion, and then proposed a settlement in the Tochi Valley; but before that came to be dealt with I was out of office, and the matter was left entirely in the hands of the noble lord. I am not criticising what the Indian Secretary did in the matter; I do not pretend to say he was wrong; but whether he was right or wrong, I am in no way responsible for whatever was done in the Tochi Valley. I was responsible for sanctioning the retentian of a small body of troops in the Kumar Valley for the purpose I have mention; but there was no analogy whatever betwsen that case and the occupaiton of Chitral. (Opposition cheers.) In the Kumar Valley we were dealing with crime, outrage, and robbery; but we had nothing of the sort in Chitral. (Renewed Opposition cheers.) The noble lord has not answered the question as to what has been the state of things since the present Government reversed the dicision of the late Government. The outbreak began in the Swat Valley on July 27 last year, and the political agent in his report said that 12,000 men attacked the Malakand Fort. That was a very grave warning, and the political agent gave as the reason the felling that was prevalent that the Government intended to annex the country, disarm the people, and place taxes upon them. The Government policy, of erecting forts and quartering forces in them tended to produce the state of feeling which resulted in the outbreak. I have no desire to push my contentions strongly; because after all, the most important question is as to the future. I am much more anxious about the future than about the past. I think the past has been a blunder—that the policy has been costly, useless, and has involved us in further trouble; but what I am anxious about is the future. We have had a new doctrine laid down as to the position of the Viceroy in this matter. The House and the country must clearly understand that the final decision rests not with the Viceroy not with the India Government, not with any section of the people of India, but with the British House of Commons. This is a question of Imperial policy, in which Imperial interests are concerned, and in which I think the Imperial Exchequer ought to be interested It is very difficult for any Secretary of State, or for any Viceroy to stem the unceasing determination of the military party to carry out this miliary policy. In the Indian Council the Army has two members. Nobody proposes to put the Commander-in-Chief in the English Cabinet and here there is a danger. Another danger is that there is no effective control over the expenditure. The noble lord has said that the war has only cost two and a half millions. If the English Exchequer was to find the money that would be perfectly true but this is going to be paid out of taxation which is estimated at rupees, and therefore the cost will be a great deal more. One word as to this military policy. I do not call it a forward policy, for forward is a misleading word. The noble lord does not speak for the militrry party, who have propounded very clearly the policy which in their opinion ought to be pursued in this crisis. Sir H. Fowler then quoted from an article which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, written by an officer, who proposed complete disarmament of the whole region, the construction of roads to give access to every portion of the tribal territory, forced emigration from the hills, military control, martial law, and forced labour for the construction of the roads. The right hon gentleman proceeded: Having deprived the tribes of their independence, they are themselvee to construct the physical means by which this rule is to be maintained. (Laughter.) This is not a thing to be laughed at.

Mr. Curzon: I am sorry to interrupt the right hon. gentleman, but I do not think the writer of the article is Captain Younghusband; it is his brother, who is not acquainted with Chitral. (Laughter.)

Sir H. Fowler: I admit the right hon. gentleman is a better authority than I am on the point, for he speaks with the knowledge of private friendship, but there is a charming book called "The Relief of Chitral," which has on its title-page the names of both Captain and Major Younghusband as the authors. I thought it was a condition precedent to writing a book to know something about the subject. (Laughter.) There is a still more important personage, however, than Major Younghusband, who is at present chief in command of the Army in India, Sir George White, and I must express my profound regret that Sir George White ever made the speech he did at Simla. I am satisfied that if the Commander-in-Chief of the English Army had made such a speech in this country the House would have taken notice of it upon the Estimates. We have no opportunity of taking notice of it except in this debate; but there are two sentences in that speech which I will quote as indicating the mind of the military party:—"Civilisation and barbarism cannot exist conterminously. So long as we have on our borders 200,000 men of the most turbulent and finest fighting material in the world we should never have peace to be relfed upon, but we must always stand armed and ready." Now, is that a policy which this House and this country will sanction? (Cheers.) India cannot bear it; she cannot sustain such a burden. If it means anything it is a declaration of war against all our Asiatic neighbours. ("No.") Then Sir George White adds:—"The cure appears to be to pursue a policy of closer control and disarmament." I know the noble lord has in his despatch repudiated that idea, but I want that repudiation to have the sanction of Parliament. It took a General Election and a change of Government to reverse the policy of Kandahar and now, after eighteen years, when the recollection of that is wiped out, the party who then opposed that evacuation are now in power, and have during the last two years pursued a policy in complete defiance of what Parliament then expressed its view to be—(hear, hear)—and we may have at longer or shorter intervals a renewal of the same state of affairs. Here we want a policy laid down which shall be not the policy of a Secretary of State, who may come and who may go, not the policy of a Commander-in-Chief, but the policy of Parliament. (Cheers.) And one of the main objects of the present debate is to elicit as far as we can from the Government their views and also the views of the House. We have to guard in India against a policy, as the *Economist* has called it, of "expansion and adventure." We want a policy of prudence and concentration. We want to elicit expressions of opinion from all parts of the House, not with reference to the past, but in order to lay down in broad clear lines what shall be the frontier policy of the future. Only one word in conclusion, to emphasise my strong desire for the defeat of this military policy, and what, in my view, is our best defence against aggression. I think we have made great progress with Russia, in the Pamir agreement and the Durand agreement, and if we maintain peaceful relations with the tribes we shall make still further progress. What I would impress on the House and on the military party outside is that India has three lines of defence, and only three. The first great line of defence is the fortifications which Nature has reared on the North-West frontier; the second is the great Indian Army, composed not only of Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Irishmen, but of Gurkhas, Sikhs, and Afridis, and all the various tribes employed in the service of the Queen, especially the Imperial Service troops; and the third line of defence is the wise, just, and impartial Government of India—(cheers)—securing its peace and guarding its freedom, husbanding its revenue, and developing its resources. I am afraid that if this last line of defence is ever sapped or undermined, our real hold of India is gone and gone for ever, and it is because I am afraid of that last line of defence being endangered that I object to any sacrifice of any sort or kind to satisfy what I may call the insatiable claims of aggressive militarism which I believe to be the greatest danger now menacing the North-West frontier of Inida. (Cheers.)

Mr. Maclean held it to be a great misfortune that the mover of the amendment had dwelt so much upon the incidents at Chitral and so little on the operations on the North-West frontier. If he had based his motion on general principles he would have had more extended support.

Mr. Buchanan hoped they had heard the last of the charge of breach of faith.

Sir J. Dickson-Poynder defended the Government against the charge that the insurrection was due to the making of the road to Chitral. He attributed the outbreak entirely to the fanatical spirit which pervaded the tribes.

(To be continued.)

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Bull, Surg.-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 6.

Grayson, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

MARCH 7.

Lynch, Capt, Bengal, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Carwethen, Lt, Punjab, D A C G, from sick leave, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Burrows, Major, Punjab, R H A, from leave, from Umballa.

Mathew, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd S Staff Regt, to rejoin, to Thayetmayo.

Drake, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd E sex Regt, to rejoin, to Swebo.

Bull, Surg.-Major, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Poona.

MARCH 8.

Edwards, 2nd Lt, Punjab, N Staff Regt, on transfer, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade to-morrow (Thursday) the 10th instant, at 6-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.
2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, etc. Dress—Any.
3. Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so by the 31st instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March, 1898.

1. The following sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

(No. 1 Company 10 in R M L Gun Drill Wheal Cup.)
To-day, No. 3, at 8-30 and No. 2 at 9-15 p.m.
Thursday, No. 4, at 8-30, and No. 1 at 9-15 p.m.
Friday, No. 2, at 8-30 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

No 2, Sub-division, at 9 p.m., Thursday and Friday.
No. 3 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. to-day, and Thursday.
No 4 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Thursday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla 6-12 a.m. (local time).
3. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 12th instant. Fall in at Scandle Point at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. Expenses will be refunded on application.
4. The Range will be available for the Carter Cup, on Sundays the 13th and 20th instant—Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions will make their own arrangements, and will notify this office on which day they will compete.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 5.)

TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—

Capt (temporary Major) H D McIntyre, 8th Regt of Madras Infy, to be Provost Marshal, 2nd Divn, Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Capt H F Walters, re-appointed Field Intelligence Officer of the Division.

Capt J M Wikeley, 17th Regt of BengCavy orderly officer, to be Aides-de-Camp to Major-Genl W P Symons, C B, Comdg 1st Divn, Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Capt A G Dallas, vacated.

Lieut E C Haag, 18th Hussars, to be Asst to Divisional Transport Officer, 2nd Divn, vice Major H R W Lumsden, resigned.

Lieut C G W Hunter, R E, to be Asst Field Engr, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

With reference to G G O No. 98 dated 28th Jan 1898, the following change in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force is made, with effect from the date on which the officer concerned assumed charge of his duties:—Lieut G G Woode, R A, to be Divisional Ordn Officer, 1st Division, vice Capt P T Cooper, R A, who has been invalided.

SURVEYS.

Brevet Lieut-Col R A Wahab, C I E, R E, is appointed Chief Survey Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the 18th Feb, 1898, vice Brevet Col Sir T H Holdich, K C I E, R E, who has vacated his appointment in the Survey of India Dept.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major J L Fixott, R A, Depy Director-Genl of Ordn in India, for 183 days. Pension Service 28th year commenced 9th Jan 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Major—Capt H W E Georges, 26th Feb 1898.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors are promoted to the grade of Conductor, with effect from the dates specified:—C R Locke, 31st Oct 1897, C Cann, 28th Nov 1897, and J Elder, 11th Dec 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

10th Regt of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Kote Duffadars Uttam Singh and Bijai Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 4th Jan 1898. The above promotions to be supernumerary only, until the occurrence of the first vacancies.

7th The Duke of Connaught's Own Rajput Regt of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Dal Singh to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Sisla Bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, vice Mahendra Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st Nov 1897.

1st Regt of Madras Lancers—Subadar Rahman Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kadir Muhiyuddin to be Subadar, Havildar Major Shaikh Farid to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Farid, appointed Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras; with effect from the 2nd Dec 1897.

12th Regt of Bom Infantry—Subadar Samoojee Israel to be Subadar Major, vice Gopal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st Jan 1898, and Jemadar Sayyid Abdul Aziz to be Subadar, vice Hukam Din, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th Jan 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col H A Graves, Indian Staff Corps Unemployed Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1898, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, H M's Government have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 2nd July in room of Major Genl A H Prinsep, C B, Bengal Cavalry, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance—Colonel George Robert James Shakespear, Staff Corps.

From the 4th Sept 1897, in room of Lieut Gen G N Channer, C B, V C, Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance—Major-General William Walters Biscoe, C B, General List, Beng Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—J H Smith, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Allahabad Vol Rifles—Major A Kensington resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th Feb 1898.

N W Ry Vol Rifles—A R Hill, Gent, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 8th Dec 1897, vice Reilly, resigned.

Madras Railway Volunteers—Major J L Taylor to be Lieut Col to complete the establishment, Capt D Ross Johnson to be Major, vice Upcott transferred, and Capt T Wake to be Major, vice Taylor, promoted.

Bengal Nagpur Ry Vol Rifles—Second Lieut H H Mulroney resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Crighton, Asst Loco Supt, is promoted from class III, grade, 3, of the superior Revenue Estabt of State Rys, to class III, grade, 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st Feb 1898.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engrs:—H S Harington, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, F B Herbert, F R Bagley, W G Gilchrist, and C A Perrin, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, H N C Cloete, and J Heinig, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, J R Dempster, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class. E E Oliver, Chief Engr, 3rd class, and H R Gatherer, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, M P Coode, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade.

The services of Col C E Shepherd, I S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd March 1898, under the provisions of Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr J J Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, North Western Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

Mr R A Lee, Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Ry.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 81, dated 25th Feb 1898, the appointments as Supt of Works of Messrs T E Curry and G A Campbell, as notified in Public Works Dept Notification [...], dated 2nd Feb 1898, are hereby cancelled.

Mr J Elston, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to the charge of the Dhubri-Gauhati Railway Survey, with the rank of Supt of Works.

The services of Lieut H K Winsloe, R E, temporarily employed in the Public Works Dept, Burma, as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr T R Clowes, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Public Works Dept, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Chief Engr and Secy to that Govt, during the absence on privilege leave of Col A D McArthur, R E, or until further orders.

Mr W P Brodie, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Suptdg Engr, from the forenoon of the 17th Nov, 1897, to the afternoon of the 18th Feb 1898.

Mr R G Kennedy, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Feb 1898.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept:—Mr H A Kirk, to be Director, class III, temporary rank, Mr G L Towers, to be Chief Supt, class IV, temporary rank, and Mr H C A Goodall, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade, officiating, and temporary rank.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Rendell, Extra Asst Supt, 3rd grade, is granted one year's furlough, under Article [...] b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt H A D Fraser, R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J Donaghy, Sub-Asst Supt, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for seven days, from 13th Feb 1898, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No 1-L, dated 1st Feb. 1898.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE wonders of the Submarine Boat "Argonaut" have been noised abroad for some time past. Of the many submarine boats designed, she is the one that has come most nearly to success. She is, be it observed, intended for the arts of peace alone; she is quite free from any thought of covertly disabling an enemy's fleet. Her aim in life is to convey divers to sunken wrecks, and to assist in any sort of salvage and subaqueous work. Mr. Simon Lake, of Baltimore, is her inventor. Her hull, 36 feet long by 9 feet in diameter, is built of plating laid over angle iron frames, measuring 3 inches by 3 1-2 inches by 1-2 inch, [illegible] into four compartments—the engine and is divided [illegible] lock, the divers' room, and and living-room, the [illegible] the first of these is the the look-out compartment. [illegible] and dynamo largest, and contains a gasoline engine [illegible] to drive the propeller shaft. The engine is used when the boat is travelling at the surface, and the dynamo may be disconnected from it and used as a motor when she is submerged. There are two sets of storage batteries in lockers at the sides of the boat. Where the bottom is suitable the wheels will be used, being propelled by means of the forward motor. This living-room, which can accommodate six men, is provided with an air-compressor and storage tanks, to supply the divers as well as to renew the vitiated air. When the boat is submerged to a moderate depth air is conveyed through the two pipe like masts, which also locate her.

At greater depths these are closed and a suction-hose is used, whilst at still greater depths the storage tanks, which can supply the crew for forty-eight hours, will be relied upon. When a diver leaves the boat, he first of all enters the air-lock, forward of the living-room. The air pressure is raised to that of the divers' room, which is maintained at the pressure of the water without; the pressure in the living-room is, of course, about normal. He then passes through another door into the divers's room, which contains everything he needs for wrecking operations. When fully equipped, he opens a door in the floor and so goes forth to his work, the air-pressure of the compartment preventing the ingress of the water. The foremost compartment, with its powerful search-light &c., is the pilot-house, whence the vessel is steered when submerged, instead of from the conning-tower used when on the surface. Trim and buoyancy are secured by a fixed keel for two thirds of the vessel's length, and easily operated water-tanks in the floor. Weighted anchors assist in keeping the boat stationary at the desired level. The intentions of the inventor were successfully realised in the Patapsco River on December 17. The "Argonaut" first made a short "dive" to show how quickly it could be done, and then she spent nearly five hours below with twelve persons inside her. She traversed some two miles of the river's bed, and a diver left her through the floor door. Since then she has run out eight miles of telephone-wire in Baltimore Harbour and conversed with New York. She can be spoken with it "3,041 Baltimore" is rung up.

Stories have lately been circulated in the German press of Prussians newly embodied who did not possess the necessary basis of education. Being interrogated upon national history, and in relation to the personality of Bismarck, some said the Iron Chancellor was Emperor of the French, some that he was dead, others that he had retired and lived at Paris, some that he received a medal for his good conduct in the war of 1870, and one at least that he was a Hohenzollern. It seems incredible, but the statement is recorded, that out of sixty-six men twenty-two had never heard Bismarck's name. Analogous ignorance is found in other armies, and perhaps it would be possible to find parallels in our own. The *Avenir Militaire* says that examples of astounding ignorance are found from time to time in the French army. When it was proposed to raise a monument to Canrobert several chiefs of corps circulated subscription lists among the rank and file with the idea that many might like to give a modest tribute to the honour of the beloved marshal. It was, however, found to be difficult to make many understand who Canrobert was. The vaguest ideas also prevail in the south of France as to the Franco-Russian alliance. Many confuse the war of 1854 with that of 1870, do not known against whom the soil of France was defended, and take the new friendship of the two countries to be a pact of forgetfulness of the *année terrible*. Such is the stubborn material of which the *Militar Wochenblatt* speaks when it writes of military training, not only of the soldierly conduct and discipline based upon drill, but of the intellectual education arising from the military instruction of the men.

It might be well, *remarks the Broad Arrow*, to consider if qualified Militia candidates who are within the age limits—whether they remain serving in the Militia or not—might not be offered commissions, and if the army is likely to require during the year more new officers than this and the ordinary means of supply can provide, a relaxation of the age limit might be followed. The War Office should in fact find means of helping those unsuccessful candidates on the recent lists, whose qualifications are above those of the candidates who are coming on. The extra commissions must for a time reduce the standard, and having regard to the severity of recent competitions, those who took part in them should not be forgotten. At the same time the position should be utilised as far as possible to assist the Militia. The Militia cadres will be sucked dry, but if parents are brought to recognise the fact that service in the Militia practically secures an army commission for every candidate who qualifies, there will be a more general readiness to put young men into the Force than has existed recently. Competition has become so severe, and the chance of success so remote, that the ordinary young man counted himself as out of it. Hence the supply of officers for the Militia has fallen off. Of course a young man who joins the Militia with a view to entering the army is not as a rule a permanent acquisition to the former. If he succeeds he leaves and if he fails he generally leaves.

Sir R. Harris is undoubtedly one of the most respected officers on the flag list, and may be expected to hold important posts in the future. A capable seaman, a student of strategy, and a bluff but courteous officer, Sir R. Harris won popularity as flag-captain to Sir R. Vesey Hamilton in China, and next held the appointment of Inspector of Training Ships. Prior to his promotion to flag rank he commanded the training squadron for two years, and showed how efficiency could be maintained in that squadron without resort to nigger driving. Admiral Harris is also well known to be one of the best shots in the navy and a keen sportsman with the gun. In former days he revised Captain Alston's "Seamanship," and published a work on naval tactics.

There were some things said during the discussion on the French Navy Estimates which deserve attention. To follow M. Lockroy in his eight hours' denunciation of the Admiralty is impossible. He traversed the whole subject of expenditure, the development of navies, the policy of France, the existing Fleet, coast defence, naval bases, the status and duties of officers, education, the supreme need of a Fleet, the sins of the system, and a multitude of other matters. M. Delcasse, who is properly angry because his correspondence with an Admiralty official has been tampered with, and others, followed in the same strain. M. de Kerjegu, the reporter, who has himself not spared censure, then assumed the *rôle* of a defender of the Ministry. He protested against exaggerations, and remarked that the French Navy, if it is not what it might be, is still, after our own, the greatest in the world; and he added that its officers and men are, at least, as good as any, while there is a strong body of reserve men, all of whom have passed through the Fleet, sufficing for every need. Before concluding he dealt with the work of his committee, which has now received the sanction of the Chamber, and explained how uniformity of views between the Ministry and the committee had been arrived at. The new constructions of 1898 are one battleship instead of two, three armoured cruiser instead of one, and eleven torpedo-boats. Therefore, at the end of the financial year, there will be in hand, apart from battleships, six armoured cruisers of 9,500 tons: the Gueydon, Dupetit-Thouars, Montcalm, and "C" 5, 7, and 8, in addition to the Jeanne d' Arc (11,270), three other armoured cruisers of 7,500 tons—Dessaix, Kleber, and Dupleix—seven protected cruisers, ten destroyers, and five sea-going and thirty-two coast defence torpedo-boats.

FEVERS of all Kinds are caused by DRINKING IMPURE WATER.
"Condy's Fluid
Is the best, if not the ONLY purifier of Water for Drinking."
—*The Daily Telegraph (London).*
Sold Everywhere.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the Sole Makers.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

CAUTION.



Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this ☞

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

NOTICES.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.
General Agents H. E. ODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
BREWERS IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by those celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCOCEL"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma
Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *analysts*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where a [illegible] considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Ind & Davison, Lahore;

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co. LD. HART ST. LONDON

OF
HUNTLY BLEND
REGISTERED
HB
MERCHANTS.
ALL
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES
GLASGOW.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS!
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 5/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT.
Liebig
Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE.
There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

S. & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste
WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT A SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for [illegible] years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have got been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.
There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manner the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S PATENT
BARLEY
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Digitized by [illegible] Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017



J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

... J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late ... Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY ... which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, ... composition ... odyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand — from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK — REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD,

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! DITMAR LAMPS!!!

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

SEASON 1897.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

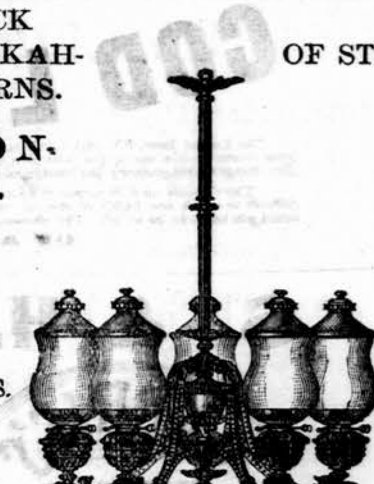
SEASON 1897.



No. 7797.
Splendid Drawing or Dining Room Hanging Lamp, fitted with the renowned DITMAR LEX BURNER No. I and Storm shade.

A REAL BEAUTY.

250 CANDLES.



250 CANDLES.

No. 6006.
5 Light Chandelier, very strong, especially suitable for Churches, large Halls, Factories, Messes, &c. &c., at remarkably low price.
Also 2 Light, 3 Light and 4 Light Chandeliers of the same pattern kept in Stock.



No. 7936.
WALL BRACKET polished brass with Cut-Glass Fount and Storm proof fitting.

THE METEOR LANTERN

GREATEST SUCCESS



THE METEOR LANTERN

GREATEST SUCCESS

No. 1896-97.
The Meteor Lantern is the best Lantern in the world; strongly built of not much weight, and giving a powerful light; it is really the kind of Lantern everybody wants here in India for Household and Camp.



No. 6747.
Office Table Lamp, reliable Storm-proof, with best Round wick burner at cheapest price.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.



Certainty of Death

is not as terrible as certainty of continued torture from rheumatism throughout life. Life becomes worth very little when made unbearable by unremitting pain. Rheumatism is no respector of persons. It attacks the seemingly healthy, and prevents the enjoyment of pleasure or the pursuit of business.

The certainty of suffering from rheumatism is not more sure than the certainty of a cure from the use of

Little's Oriental Balm.

Hundreds have tried it, and are to-day enjoying the relief of a complete, speedy cure. You may be one of these fortunates if you will. Try this remedy as directed, and you will soon find relief. It is easy to take, and it is applied externally. It has cured others—will cure you.

Sold at 1 Re. a bottle.

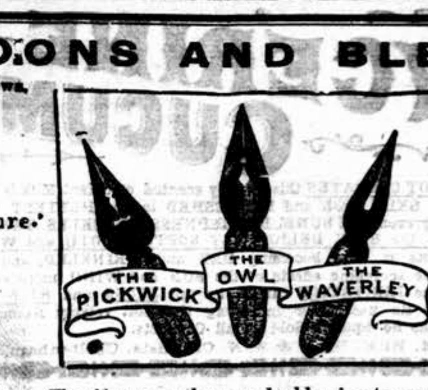
Can be had of all chemists and patent medicine venders in the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

commended by 3007 newspapers

"The Waverley, a Treasure." *Standard*



"The Waverley Pen a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits,

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

MATICO

GRIMAULT & C° CHEMISTS PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

Printed and published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.